The Yolo

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The Yolo Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30d w

I. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. de11dw

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. oc1dw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. au18w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE.—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. oc18w

L. WELGES, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,*)
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. se5w

E. R. BUSH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
And Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. se1dw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [se1dw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. au1dw

DR. A. STRONG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. se1dw

ARTHUR H. PRICE.....HARRY F. SMALL.

CRAFT HOUSE,
Main Street, Woodland.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased this commodious, well-known and popular Hotel, would respectfully inform the public that no pains will be spared on their part which will insure comfort to guests and satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Permanent and transient boarders will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

☞ Free Omnibus to and from all trains.
oc20dw PRICE & SMALL, Prop'rs.

WOODLAND MILLS,
J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.
ALWAYS ON HAND:
Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,
CORN MEAL, ETC.
Grists and feed ground on short notice.
Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.
se1dw

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First Street,
Near Capital Hotel. se1dw

THOMAS SMITH. GEORGE WHITE.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.
se26d w SMITH & WHITE, Proprietors.

FRENCH RESTAURANT.
WOODLAND, CAL.
Oysters in Every Style!
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Board by the week, Five Dollars.
Shrimps, Crabs and Fish on Saturdays and Sundays.
se1dw B. DENNERY, Prop'r

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY!
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
WOODLAND, CAL.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also
The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. de13w

THE TAMPICO BUSTS
Now used in
Dr. Warner's Health Corset



And **Skirt Supporters** are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.
Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.

THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,
(120 Bones) fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.
Price, . . $1.25.

WARNER BROTHERS,
my8w 351 Broadway, New York.

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
A beautiful set of teeth on fine gold plate kar.)20 for $40. Full set for $80.
(Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs)
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. se15w

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all condition of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, THE SUN believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second, and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. THE SUN did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore leaders and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions? THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they develop, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expendiency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, at $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publishers of THE SUN, New York City.
n27w

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should compare
The Original, Independent, Conscientious
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A paper for the Country, Village, City; for the market gardener, nurseryman, fruit grower, small fruit culturist, herdsman, dairyman, apiarian, the scientist, everywhere. No sectional prejudices.
The most vigorous and able combination of pratical writers ever before collected together in the columns of any journal. **Original Illustrations** from life by our best artists, of fruits, architecture farm helps, shrubs, trees, agricultural implements, etc.

Enthusiasm throughout the Country—10,000 Congratulatory Letters.

Third Year of its Present Management, 31st Year of its Age.

Published weekly. Address,
Rural New-Yorker,
de1w 78 Duane Street, N. Y.

Strayed or Stolen!

Strayed, or stolen, from the ranch of P. S. BOTTORFF, near Winters, Yolo county, Friday, Nov. 21, 1879, one BLACK MARE MULE about 15 hands high, some light about the nose, short tail, smooth shod when missed, had a riveted leather halter with a short rope. Mule was in Good Condition.

Any Information as to the whereabouts will be Thankfully Received, and expenses paid by
de3w1* T. W. WILLIS, Winters.

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Easton & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office and residence, over Whittemore & Higginson's Drug store.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, Whittemore & Higginson's Drug Store.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

RATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store Grain and Wool, office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodland.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

CASLER & CO., Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

J. B. ELSTON, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON, Drugs, Medicines, etc., 1 door west of Express Office

C. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

C. S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C. D. Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS

WOODLAND PLANING MILLS AND BOX Factory, W. H. Carson, Prop'r, near Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r, also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

B. B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

D. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc. College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, Price & Small, Proprietors, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, etc., Excelsior Block.

LOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, (Weekly) W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

WOODLAND STANDARD (Weekly), D. L. Hackett, Ed'r & Pub'r, Excelsior Block.

DEPUE & CO., Publishers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peck, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc, east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H. KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C. D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 15 cents, Hair cutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber: Hair Cutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. KNOX, one door east of Craft House.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N.W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

C. B. CULVER, Staple and Fancy Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

J. I. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T. J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J. H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Peckman L'e & O'Connor, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Smith & White, opposite Exchange Hotel.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

E. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

Tax Collector's Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE State and County Taxes for Yolo County for the fiscal year 1879-80 are now due and payable, and the law concerning their collection will be strictly enforced. Said taxes will be delinquent on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1880,

And unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

I will attend at the following places in the several Townships on the days hereinafter mentioned, at which times and places payment of said Taxes may be made:

Clarksburg—At Webber's Store, Tuesday, November 4th, and Wednesday, November 5th.

Washington—At Green's Hotel, Thursday, November 6th, and Friday, November 7th.

Madison—At Hilliker's Hotel, Thursday, November 13th.

Winters—At Harling, Lowery & Co's Store, Friday, November 14th.

Cacheville—At Campbell's Hotel, Monday, November 17th.

Black's Station—At Huston's Store, Tuesday, November 18th.

Knights Landing—At Union Hotel, Thursday, November 20th.

Davisville—At Marden's Hotel, Friday, November 21st.

And at my office in Woodland on and after Monday, November 24th.

TAKE NOTICE:—These Taxes are payable only in U. S. Gold and Silver coin; but subsidiary Silver coin will not be received in any amount exceeding Five Dollars on any one tax.

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer,
And ex-officio Tax Collector of Yolo County.
Woodland, October 28th, 1879. oc30wtd

J. G. SCHWALM,
Dealer in all kinds of
Family Groceries
AND PROVISIONS!
Cash Paid for All Kinds of
POULTRY!
Store Opp. Washington Hall,
WOODLAND. no27w

BLUESTONING WHEAT.

The farmer who does not think bluestoning wheat and doing it well is a matter of importance in farming, has not profit by experience and observation. We have heard many farmers discuss the subject and treat it lightly, and we have noticed at the same time that their neighbors' fields were free from smut while theirs were not. Chas. F. Reed, probably one of the most practical and observing farmers in this county, has written a letter to the *Rural Press*, giving his views on the subject, and they are so much in harmony with our own observations that we take great pleasure in producing it entire:

Editors Press:—Your request for information regarding "bluestoning wheat" is duly received. In reply I would say that there are several methods employed, but the plan I adopt I think the best in use. I have a strong, tight box 16 feet long, two feet wide and two and one-half feet high; into this I empty about 15 sacks of wheat (nearly a ton), then I take about three and one-half pounds of bluestone or sulphate of copper and dissolve the same in a bucket of hot water, putting this in a large tub containing five buckets of water. After being thoroughly mixed, I take this and sprinkle the wheat in the box, then with a scoop shovel I have the whole quantity *thoroughly* mixed, so as to absorb the *whole amount* of bluestone water, which the above quantity of wheat will readily do. It is then replaced in bags and ready to sow the next day. This is the plan I have adopted and used for many years, and last season, in a field of 4,000 acres, not a single grain of smut was found.

There are many methods in use by farmers, most of them exceedingly objectionable, particularly that of soaking a sack of wheat in a barrel of bluestone water and letting it hang and drain. When limited for time the operation is performed in a hurry, and the center of the sack oftentimes receives none, and if it does, the outside receives too much and prevents the berry from germinating, as the material of the sack, acting like a sponge, takes up and retains for a long time the strong bluestone water, and the grain is thoroughly soaked to such an extent that it will rot in the ground and not germinate.

As to the quantity for different varieties of wheat, I have found that the bard, flinty varieties require about four pounds to the ton, while the soft er grains, as Proper, Pride of Butte, etc., only require about three pounds per ton.

After the operation is performed one can judge pretty nearly, by the appearance of the cracked grains, which, when thoroughly mixed and with proper amount of bluestone, will present a light sky-blue appearance; if darker, less bluestone is necessary.

Many who read this brief article will be surprised that a ton of wheat will take up six buckets of water in so short a time. After trial they will be convinced. If thoroughly mixed I never have any to draw off. It may also seem tedious, but one man can bluestone from six to eight tons per day and tie up in sacks ready for sowing. The wheat when bluestoned will be good for a number of years. I have sown it after keeping it for three years with good results. If limited for time and help, the operation can be done in bad weather, when the farmer cannot work out, for rain, etc., and the wheat all piled up ready to sow the first fine weather.

There are many other ways of preventing smut, as soaking in strong brine, but it is not so good or effectual, and is attended with more labor. Some recommend distributing pulverized lime over the wheat, which is as effectual, but attended with disagreeable effects in sowing and handling. I have thus attempted to give the manner as adopted by myself and in use for many years with the best of success, and in a practical way, that your correspondent can clearly understand the whole operation.

CHAS. F. REED.
Grafton, Yolo Co., Cal.

THE SACRAMENTO RIVER DRAINAGE CANAL PROJECT.

The *Alta* is severe on State engineers Smith and Pearson, whose duty it was to make a survey of the Sacramento District Drainage Canal, and whose report has been published. It says:

These reports are very unsatisfactory documents. It is evident that the Legislature made a mistake in fixing Suisun Bay, near Denverton, for the southern end of the canal. That route requires a cut 38 feet deep at the deepest, and more than three miles long, through Montezuma Hill. The expense is too great. Besides, that line leaves much of the tule without any proper outlet. The engineers make a long argument to prove (what could have been made clear in one-tenth of the space) that the Denverton route will not do; and say nothing about the policy of following the middle of the tule southward to the Sacramento and San Joaquin, near Suisun Bay. Mr. Smith occupies much space in proving that the Legislature was wrong in fixing Gray's Bend for the head of the canal, but this is entirely useless, when he has proved that the lower part of the proposed canal is impracticable. Smith and Pearson may be good surveyors and most worthy citizens, but they lack the capacity for difficult engineering problems. Justice to the public requires us to say this of them.

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We protest against the acceptance of the reports of Smith and Pearson as conclusive. These gentlemen have not directly considered many of the most important questions involved in the problem of draining the tule basin between Gray's Bend and Rio Vista, and we want much higher engineering authority than theirs for abandoning the hope of seeing those 360,000 acres reclaimed, protected, fitted for homes, and covered with highly productive farms.—*Record Union.*

THERE has been one defaulter in public office since the New Constitution was promulgated. That instrument declares that no person convicted of embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds shall exercise the right of suffrage. Not stopping to inquire into the moral propriety of such a deprivation, we would like to ask those who profess to know, if it is in harmony with the Constitution of the United States? Can a State deprive a man of his right of franchise for all time without any recourse for a restoration to citizenship? We are aware that it is generally understood that a State regulates its own franchise privileges.

THE New York *Tribune* announces semi-authoritively that Tilden is not about to withdraw from the political field, the *World's* Washington correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding. In order to quiet matters it is strange that some enterprising journal of New York does not take the trouble to ascertain from Mr. Tilden whether he will be a candidate or not.

OPENING THEIR EYES.

As was generally predicted by the press of this coast, at the time the Chinese opened a road of ingress to the industrial interests of the East, the people of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago and other leading cities, are beginning to manifest a sentiment upon Chinese competition very similar to that existing on the Pacific Coast. They are beginning to understand by practical experience that the opposition to Chinese cheap labor in this State is the result of actual cause, and not the mere outgrowth of "hoodlumism," as they were led hitherto to believe. The recent strikes in the East have had the effect of causing the people to look at the matter in a different light, and they now stand ready to condemn what they were once induced to approve. The Eastern press, which was so obstinately blind to the causes of dissatisfaction on this coast not more than a year ago, has now raised the economic question of Chinese competition, and is pointing out what the result may be—which would seem a very trivial matter for the average Californian to predict.

WHILE General Grant and his family were on this coast, rumors were rife that Ulysses Jr. was to marry Miss Jennie Flood, daughter of James C. Flood, of bonanza fame. The report was contradicted, revived again and again denied, the facts not being known when the party left. The Cleveland *Voice*, of November 16th, however, announces the engagement as a fact, and states that the marriage will take place in San Francisco in February next.

PUBLIC opinion in the United States and Dominion of Canada is decidedly favorable to the cause of the Irish agitators. The British government would do well to pay attention to independent criticism, rather than allow itself to be influenced unduly by the selfish motives of the landlord class. Ireland cannot again be passed under the harrow of British authority.

IT is said that there are over one hundred applicants for the position of State Prison Director. As the office is not a salaried one, some inquiry is being made as to why it should be so much sought after. The Director has the appointment of several subordinate officers, and it is intimated that this may be the source of profit.

THE Gas Company of San Francisco, it seems, has met a formidable enemy in the shape and under the name of the Standard Automatic Gas Regulator. It has been tested in that city and found to effect a saving of 18¼ per cent. of gas to produce the same amount of light. It will now be in order for the Company to increase its rates.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided, in a case taken up from Connecticut, that mortgages are taxable, and that the person who loans the money or holds the mortgage must pay tax in the township or county in which he resides, and not in the place where the mortgaged property is situated.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* is showing up the swindles of the "Business Agencies" of San Francisco. We do not know that all these "agencies" are open swindles, but the majority of them doubtless are, and sensible people seldom have any dealings with them.

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F. B. Chandler to J. S.
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eration, $850.
G S Marshall to H O Mar
sec 25, t 9. Consideration, $100.
Lydia Seely to Hezekiah Jo
in sec 21, t 8 n. Consideration, $20.
O. M. Gwinn to William McGriff—1
town of Knights Landing. Conside
$1500.
William Gwinn to William Jones—
tions of secs 17, 19 and 20, in t 7 n, in Le
Reclamation District. Consideration, $8.1
F S Freeman to John Gassner—Craft Ho
property. Consideration, $10.000.

TO ORCHARDISTS.

We have received a pamphlet addressed to the fruit growers of the State treating of the natural history and habits of the Codling Moth or Apple Worm, an insect which threatens the frut interests of this valley. The address to the fruit growers of California opens as follows:

"Permit us once more to warn you of the danger that threatens the products of your beautiful orchards. Organize a State Society; make every effort in your power during the next two months to secure united action in your respective neighborhoods, for the purpose of exterminating the insect pest known as the Codling or Apple Moth. If this fails, apply to the Legislature, which meets next January, and get a bill passed requiring every owner, lessee, renter, or occupant of lands on which there is planted or growing any apple, pear, or quince trees, to uncaterpillar them by picking off and destroying, as prescribed in bill, all fruit affected or showing signs of larvæ. Also, attaching penalties, etc."

The pamphlet will be furnished free to any address by writing to Messrs. Cooke & Son, Pioneer Box Factory, Sacramento.

THE Toronto *Globe* gives an impartial review of the situation of the pending count in Maine, and shows that the Democratic Governor and Council, by following strictly the letter of the law, may return a majority of members to the Legislature against the Republicans. Then, taking the Republican version of the case, it administers this withering but just rebuke to Blaine & Co.: "The Republicans have themselves to blame for the introduction of this sinister element of counting in and counting out American elections. They hold the White House by means of arbitrary counting in. It was their Returning Boards that inaugurated in the United States the Mexican system of commencing the election some days after the polling had been finished."

BROTHER OWEN, of the San Jose *Mercury*, comes down on tobacco masticators in this style:

"One of the most disgusting things one has to encounter in traveling by rail is the fearful nastiness of the tobacco chewing beasts (we beg pardon of the beasts) who expectorate their filth along the aisles of the cars, and under the seats where decent people are compelled to place their feet, and ladies especially are obliged to stop their dresses."

Owen might have added with equal truthfulness that smoking came next in the scale of human weakness, but that would have cast too much reflection on himself, perhaps. The use of tobacco in any form should be condemned.

THE Mississippi Senate has only two Republicans in it. These two poor mortals must feel almost as lonesome as the Democratic member of the Iowa Legislature.

THE Ute reservation in Colorado embraces 12,000,000 acres of land, and there are only 3,000 Utes, which gives 4,000 acres to each Ute. And yet the Ute is not happy.

...ped Tigress.

...s escaped from Adam ...agerie yesterday, leav... cage two cubs, some... ...nth old. The cubs were ...atic lion, a circumstance ...own to have occurred, ...r was, therefore, a rare ...e menagerie exhibited on ...ght at Princeton, N. J., ...lve o'clock that night the ...ing the show left that ...rived at Frankford between ...e o'clock yesterday morning, ...iscovery was made that the ... gained her liberty.

...e in which the beast was con... supplied with double doors, ...ich opens outwardly, the other ...side. The inside door, when ... presents a perfectly smooth sur... so that it would seem impossible ...he tigress to have secured a hold ...n it with her claws. When the cage ...s inspected at Frankford, this door ...as found torn completely from its ...inges, and the other had a piece broken ...ut of it about four inches wide by twelve or fourteen long. The step to the driver's seat of the next wagon was in such close proximity to the outer door that it was impossible to force it open more than twelve inches at the most. The door-posts show the marks of the tigress' claws, two of which were found in the cage, presenting the appearance of having been torn off in her rage to free herself from imprisonment. How she could have opened the inside door when there was not even a crack for her to have inserted her claws, puzzles the showman; and why she should have deserted her young is another mysterious fact in the case. At just what point the beast escaped is unknown, as she must have leaped into liberty while the cars were in motion.

About seven o'clock in the morning she was discovered on the farm of a Mr. Whealan, at Andalusia, near the railroad. The terrified citizens, seeing a wild tigress in their midst, became alarmed, and half a dozen men turned out with their guns and riddled her body with shot. Mr. Forepaugh says if the people had left her undisturbed and telegraphed to him he could have captured her without the least trouble by taking her cubs near to her in a cage, when she would have gone to them. The animal was valued at $2,500. She had never been more than ordinarily intractable, and the cause of her strange conduct, which cost her her life, will remain a mystery. The cubs are being nursed on a bottle, but there are doubts of being able to raise them. —*Philadelphia Record.*

A Historic Rolling-Pin.

A family named Patterson, in Western Ohio, preserve as heirlooms a wooden rolling-pin and potato-masher, concerning which they tell a romantic story. Their grandfather, Simon Patterson, was a turner in Dublin during the rebellion of '98. Passing along the street late one night, a man came hurriedly up and asked him to hold a horse for him for a minute. He complied good-naturedly, and the man disappeared. The next moment a cellar-door opened, and a group of masked and cloaked figures rushed out, pursued by the police. One of them seized the bridle, jumped upon the horse and galloped away. Patterson was arrested. The cellar was, as it proved, the rendezvous for the leaders of the rebellion. They were tried and sentenced, some to be hung, others transported. Patterson was among the first. Appeals for his pardon were made by influential persons who believed in his story, but in vain. There was too strong a belief that "Sim Patterson" had much more to do with the rebellion than holding a horse. The day of execution drew near. His wife, a shrewd, comely Irishwoman, who perhaps had heard of Jeanie Deans, went to London, actually made her way to the presence of good, fussy Queen Charlotte, and pleaded her cause so effectually that she returned to Dublin with Sim's pardon in her pocket. She and her husband sailed for America soon after, and the first work to which Sim put his hand was the making of a rolling-pin and potato-masher emblazoned with the royal arms, which he sent to the Queen with his humble gratitude. A letter of thanks was received from her secretary. He made duplicates of his gifts in proud memory of this event, and they, with the letter, are still preserved by his descendants.

Well Taught.

When a mother has a large family of girls, she should allow them to do the housework by turn, so that each can gain a comprehensive knowledge of all kinds of domestic duties, cookery first of all. Let them have in succession, a month at a time, charge of the cooking; the chamber work, the mending, and under proper supervision, the buying for the family. There will be no mistake about their knowledge then. They will have learned everything from experience, and, as we all know, experience is a very competent teacher. Let us suffer for a mistake and we do not repeat it. The judgment and discrimination will be well developed by such training, so that no work will seem hard or distasteful. It is easy to do anything that we are sure of doing well. Mothers may argue that it is easier to do the work themselves than to teach their young daughters how to do it. But if they reflect for a moment they will see that it is selfish and cruel to allow children to grow up in ignorance of the grave duties which the future assuredly holds for them. Nothing is so fatal to domestic happiness as incompetence on the part of the wife. Badly cooked food does not make a man amiable, and his wife generally suffers for his fits of indigestion. Men take it for granted that their wives know how to manage a household, and they can make no excuses for failures, particularly if it affects their pockets very seriously. The young wife, accustomed all her life to be considered and petted, thinks her husband positively brutal when he finds fault, and her tears and reproaches only make matters worse, and the shadow over the household grows very dark indeed. Ah! the first year or two of married life, before experience has put things straight, may be very dark for both husband and wife if the girlhood of the latter has not been spent under a judicious mother, who has had an eye to the future of her daughters, and acted accordingly.

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive; no laconism can reach it; 'tis the shorthand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room.—*Jeremy Collier.*

South Park.

A turn in the road and South Park is at our feet. In the clear atmosphere of Colorado, within our vision, lies the vast park, twice the size of Rhode Island—a table-land swelling in places into hills, dotted with clumps of trees—a green ocean surrounded by the Snowy Range Mountains. On the one hand is Gray's Peak, 14,346 feet in height; midway down the long line of lofty eminences is Mt. Lincoln, towering above its fellows. Far away to the south in the blue ether rises Pike's Peak, the southern outpost of the Sierras. It is a coliseum wherein might be gathered all the nations of the earth, and with Mt. Lincoln for a rostrum. Had the orator microphonic power and the gift of tongues, what influence might he wield! These peaks were named in the Indian tongue "bull pens," from the vast herds of bisons, antelope and mountain sheep, which grazed here. In the Spanish language they became "parcs," still signifying cattle-pasture, and now, from their resemblance to their English namesakes, they are "parks." Plateaus of wide extent, at an elevation of from 8,000 to 9,000 feet, walled in by mountains which still higher, far above them rear their heads, they are the delight of the tourists, a mine for the geologist, the paradise of the sportsmen and the source of wealth to the herdsmen. The principal ones are North, South and Middle Parks, Estes and San Luis.

As we descend from the summit of the pass into the park, its vastness grows on us. Cattle ranches, a cluster of log houses with fenced inclosures in the rear, are passed; immense herds of cattle are feeding on the plain, which stretches far away in the distance; irrigating streams are led in all directions from the Platte, which has its rise at the eastern slope of the Snowy Range. —*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

English Propriety.

The god of English social life next in dignity to mammon is propriety. Now propriety rightly worshiped is a very good god; his very rights are sweetness, order, decency, and in their practice they involve that consideration for others which is the highest form of morality, and even of piety. But the British Philistine (and all England is more or less given over to Philistinism, which invades the very social regions in which it is most dreaded and decried) makes propriety a Moloch, before whom he prostrates himself, and before whom he often makes his very children sacrifice some of the beauty of their youthful lives. The highest social aim, the greatest social law, to this sort of Englishman is to do the correct thing. Having attained this, he feels that he has absolved himself of every social duty, and clothed his soul in panoply of proof. Whether the correct thing be really the right thing he does not know, does not seek to know. That so it has been and that so it is are for him both logic and religion. In his mouth the greatest reproach is "unprecedented;" the mere statement of the fact that an act has not been done before, that a word has not been spoken before, being to him its condemnation. Wherefore he lives his life surrounded by dead, shriveled forms, eyeless, brainless, bloodless, whose only voice is from the grave of a dead past. If he breaks away from this oppression, he is likely to run into extremes which violate all decency, all decorum, all propriety. Freed from his accustomed restraint, he is apt to add a grossness to vice which makes it more hideous, if not more harmful.—RICHARD GRANT WHITE, in the *Atlantic.*

THE GOORKHAS.—The next regiment to arrive was the Fifth Goorkhas. A more remarkable type of a man than a Goorkha does not exist. In the first place they are all hill men and therefore invaluable in any frontier warfare. Their absurdly small stature is compensated for by their great daring, activity and courage. Their principal idea of happiness is bloodshed; but at the same time they only exhibit this temperament on service, and at all other times, when their passions are not aroused, they are the most charming and good-natured set of people of any native of India. They laugh and chaff and enjoy a joke like an Englishman, and I believe are not too particular about caste. Each man, beside the ordinary soldier's equipment of a rifle, carries a kind of sword, or rather dirk, called a "cookery." Their curved blades are always as sharp as a razor, and the astonishing rapidity with which they can clear a space for an encamping ground proves how ably they can use this, their natural and national weapon of defense, or rather of attack. Their caste of feature is almost Chinese. During the frontier campaign this time last year against the Jowaki Afridis, they are said to have told their noncommissioned officers that if the general commanding would only give half the regiment leave to go off independently into the hills for a few days they would guarantee to return in less than a week having killed or captured every Jowaki in the country.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—"Monsieur Duval, have you nothing to do?"

"Finished my work, sir."

"Finished your work, sir? But you oughtn't to have finished your work, sir. In a public office a public servant in this era of civil-service reform, should never have finished his work, sir. Look at that excellent young man there who has copied the same document seven times over on the very best cream-laid, wire-wove, extra-superfine official paper, rather than do nothing. He has no idea of drawing the salary of idleness—of robbing the public treasury!"—*French Paper.*

CHICKEN PIE.—Cut the chicken up, put it in a pan and cover it over with water; let it stew as usual, and when done make a thickening of cream and flour, adding a piece of butter and pepper and salt. Have made and bake a pair of shortcakes, made as pie crust, but roll thin and cut in small squares. This is much better than chicken pie and more simple to make. The crusts should be laid on a dish and the chicken gravy poured over while both are hot.

FRIED PUDDING.—Cut the crusts from slices of baker's or very light home-made bread and trim them into pieces of a uniform shape and size; mix a pint of milk with two eggs, sweeten to taste and add a little salt and cinnamon. Dip the pieces of bread in this batter and fry them in hot dripping butter until a delicate brown. Eat with brandy sauce.

"District" Telegraph-Boys.

The telegraph is now made to do a great many services in the large cities. Instead of merely sending messages from one person to another, instruments are placed in private houses, and the occupants, by merely pressing a knob, can summon a policeman, or give an alarm in case of fire, or call a messenger to do any service that may be required. The principal company in New York which controls such a telegraph system, is the American District Telegraph Company. The boys in this company's employ have many duties to perform which are not required of the Western Union boys, and they therefore have a great many things to learn before they can be provided with work. When the hirer of a District instrument calls for a messenger, the boy can never know what he may be wanted for. He may be told to hurry for a physician, he may be given a package for delivery, or a bill to collect, or he may be sent by a broker to deliver stock or to have a check certified,—in fine, his duties are too varied for me to name them all. When it is remembered that about 4,500 District instruments are now in use in New York, and that 1,513,265 messages were delivered by the District boys in the year ended September 30, 1877, some notion of the manifold services required of them can be formed.

It is easy to see that an inexperienced and unskillful messenger in such an employment would only prove himself a nuisance to the public and an injury to the company. Every boy, therefore, who is employed by the American District Telegraph Company is put into a training-school, and this school is a very interesting one.

The school-room is provided with wooden benches, like those found in old-fashioned country district schools, but the instruction given is entirely in regard to the business of the company. Every candidate for a place must know how to read and write before he can be put into the school. It is of course necessary for the boys to know the situation of every street in the city. A large map of the city is therefore placed before them, with the streets marked on it, but without their names. The teacher points out different streets to his pupils, and they are required to name them. In this way a messenger-boy soon acquires a more complete knowledge of the city's thoroughfares than many an old resident can boast of. In one part of the room are telegraph instruments such as the company uses, and the boys are taught how to send and receive messages on them. Then there is a miniature bank, where they are taught about the use of checks, and there is a kind of make-believe broker's office, where they are taught how to deliver stock, etc. Much attention is given to the instruction in the bank and in the broker's office, as bankers and brokers use the messenger-boys constantly.

There is, beside all this, a great deal for the boys to learn about the company's methods of business, which I need not explain in detail. They must make themselves familiar with the "tariff-book," which tells them how much a boy must charge for going from any one place in the city to any other. They must learn the use of the different kinds of tickets on which the temporary record of their service is kept. They must know when to charge for a car or stage fare and when it is proper for them to walk.

The American District Telegraph Company employs on an average 550 boys, who are distributed throughout the city among twenty-three offices. Each office has from five to eighty boys in attendance, according to its location, and every boy is expected to serve ten hours a day. In some of the offices, constant employment cannot be found for all the boys during this time, and one form of promotion is to send a boy to an "easy district."

When a boy arrives at his office in the morning, he goes to the sergeant, who notes if he is on time or not. Then he puts on his uniform and reports to the manager, who ascertains whether or not his hands are clean and his hair is neatly brushed. If he passes this examination successfully, he takes a seat ready for duty. The boys respond to calls in the order of their numbers early in the morning; afterward they take their turns.

A faithful boy in the employ of this company is never discharged merely because business is dull, the resignations of boys who tire of their duties or leave for other causes, and the dismissal of boys who are unsatisfactory, rapidly decreasing the force when additions are not made. It has required me little skill so to arrange the service that inefficient messengers may be detected among so many; but this has been accomplished by an admirable system of records, and discipline is enforced by means of fines and extra hours, which soon lessen the wages, or prolong the period of daily service, of those boys who prove remiss.—W. A. LINN, in *St. Nicholas.*

QUALIFICATIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.—In choosing persons for all employments we should have more regard to good morals than to great abilities; for since government is necessary to mankind, the common size of understandings must be fitted to some station or other, for Providence never intended to make the management of public affairs a mystery comprehended only by a few persons of sublime genius, of which there are seldom three born in an age; but truth, justice, temperance, and the like, are in every man's power, the practice of which virtues, assisted by experience and good intentions, will qualify any man for the service of his country, except where a course of study is required; and the want of moral virtue is so far from being supplied by superior endowments of the mind, that employments should never be put into the hands of persons so qualified; and at least the mistakes committed by ignorance in a virtuous disposition can never be of such fatal consequence to the public as the practices of a man whose inclinations lead him to be corrupt, and who has great abilities to manage, to multiply, and defend his corruption.

It was observed as long ago as the time of Socrates that people when they write about love exert themselves to say not the truest things, but the most showy and striking things. *Apropos* of Socrates:—"Ah!" said Heine, "that Xanthippe's husband should have become so great a philosopher is remarkable. Amid all the scolding to be able to think. But he could not write; that was impossible. Socrates did not leave behind him a single book."

New gray gloves are blue tinted.

A Morphia Crave.

Morphia, as most people know, is one of the principal constituents of opium, and acts on the body much in the same way. It is used for sleeplessness and for the relief of pain, and if for any other purpose, these are sufficient for our object. What a boon these drugs have been to humanity, only those who have been racked with pain and troubled with sleepless, weary nights can tell. It was found, however, that both morphia and opium had a most vicious effect upon the stomach and intestine canal, so that their use could not long be persevered in without evil consequences to the general system. No other known drug was so efficient or powerful in the affections for which those were employed, and therefore the medical profession had to cast about for another method of administration, which would mitigate, if not altogether do away with, their evil effects. It is now a good many years since Dr. Alexander Wood, of Edinburgh, suggested the use of morphia by means of subcutaneous injection; a method by which the action of the drug is rendered quicker and more certain, its bad effects—when to be used for a short time—fewer, and a much smaller dose is required. The mechanical actions of morphia on the alimentary canal were, to a certain extent, got rid of. A considerable time elapsed before the practice became anything like general, for the profession looked askance at so dangerous a method of administering so powerful a drug. Of late years, however, the administration of morphia by means of injection beneath the skin has spread very widely. No doubt as used in this way morphia is truly marvelous in its effects, and has proved a real god-send to medical men and their patients. The profession was carried away by the wonderful power they got hold of, and, as they themselves confess, did not use it with the discrimination and forethought that were necessary in dealing with so powerful, subtle and alluring a drug. It is little to be wondered at, in these days of universal knowledge, that patients in time wormed themselves into the secret, and did their best to spread the fame of the new mode of exhibition among their friends and fellow sufferers. So far little harm might have been done; but in an evil day medical men lent their patients the power of relieving their own sufferings, real or imaginary. As a consequence, morphia injections are now used by many private persons for other reasons than the relief of pain and the banishing of wakefulness. Indeed, we have reason to believe that among certain classes of society it is too commonly used, and bids fair soon to grow into a very general vice.

How We Catch Cold.

This pertinent question is just now engaging attention, says the *London Lancet.* There is another question which should be answered first—namely: What is cold? The old idea of a "chill" is, perhaps, nearer the truth than the modern notion of a "cold." The hypothesis would seem to be that a "cold" is something more than a cold, because, it is said, "You do not catch cold unless you are cold." The fact is, there are probably as many diverse occurrences grouped and confounded under the generic title of cold catching as diseases covered by that popular term, fever, which is made to comprise every state in which the pulse is quickened and the temperature raised. By a parallel process of reasoning "cold" ought to be limited to cases in which the phenomena are those of a "chill." When a person "catches cold," either of several morbid accidents may occur—(1) He may have such a chill of the surface as shall drive the blood in on the internal organs, and hamper some weak, or disorder and influence some diseased, viscus; (2) the cold may so impinge on the superficial nerves that serious disturbance of the system will ensue, and a morbid state be set up; (3) the current of air which causes the cold may in fact be laden with the propagating "germs" of disease; or (4) the vitality of the organism as a whole, or of some one or more of its parts, may be so depressed by a sudden abstraction of heat that recovery may be impossible, or a severe or mischievous reaction ensue. The philosophy of prevention is obviously to preserve the natural and healthy action of the organism as a whole, and of the surface in particular, while habituating the skin to bear severe alterations of temperature by judicious exposure, and natural stimulation by pure air and clean water, and orderly habits of hygiene and health.

Sorrow Universal.

"The longer I live and the more I become acquainted with men and women, the more I am impressed with the truth that all men and women share certain things in common, and are nearer alike than some people seem to think; that there is a community of feeling larger and wider than some would suppose; that there are about so many sorrows, griefs, trials, and disappointments everywhere."

This was the key-note of a whole sermon—a simple, plain, practical appeal to hearers to consider what fruits would result from the life they were leading. If a person considered the lower class, and visited their poor, pinched and lonely homes, he could find places of suffering, blasted hopes, trials and death; come up a step further, and enter the home of a well-to-do laborer, where the children were neatly dressed and the table was supplied with good food, there would be found the same sorrow, sickness and death; come up to the home of the merchant, handsomely furnished, and with a beautifully adorned table, and there would be found the same sorrows, and perchance in some closet—worse than sickness—the skeleton of some hidden grief; come then to the mansion of the millionaire, filled with the choicest statuary and the finest paintings, cared for by costly and obedient servants, where the children make of the year one long holiday and the wife has nothing to do but devote her life to pleasure; sit down with him and gain his confidence, and you will find that man miserable, and his wife has her sorrow, the children are discontented, the servants rebellious, and there may be more than one closet with a worse skeleton than was found in the other home.

Cutlets and steaks should be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a blueish smoke.

Hawkeye Editorial Dots.

When a schooner of beer is crossing the bar there is always somebody ready to pilot in.

The New York papers speak of the "Business Men's Moderation Society." How's that? Only one drink at a time?

There's one good thing about these wide belts; they keep the human arm from marking the dress. That is so, we have been told.

A fashion magazine says, "Ulsters will be worn somewhat longer this winter." Well, then, the men who wear them have got to wear stilts, that's all.

"Why," the boy asked, "do you blow down the muzzle of your gun?" "To see," replied the man, "if it is—" And just then he discovered that it was.

An Alabama paper "thanks heaven" that there is not a Grant club in the south. There used to be plenty of them, and Grant did all the clubbing for them himself.

The brewers excuse themselves for putting so much soap in their beer by saying that it helps to wash it down. This may be true, but the assistance is entirely superfluous.

If a man is dissipated, it is true that he will not live out half his days, but then young Keepitup says he lives out about two-thirds of his nights, and that makes a good average.

The great cathedral in Cologne has been building for six hundred and twenty-six years and isn't completed yet. Now have we stronger hopes for the Washington monument.

It is "the growing fashion in London and Paris to substitute page boys for bridesmaids at weddings." This takes a world of wasting brain work off the descriptive Jenkins of the morning papers.

Scribner & Weldon have imported a large illustrated edition of Seymour Hayden's "About Etching." We haven't seen it, but we think a steady diet of buckwheat cakes is about the etchingest thing this country knows of.

You can almost always tell that a young man has been ground through a school of elocution when you hear him get up and recite, "Rock tin theke radle of thede eap." We don't know what it means, but that is what he says.

Cities all through the west that have been increasing in population at the rate of one hundred per cent per annum by the unaided efforts of the poor but honest directory, now "view with alarm" the preparations for the next census. But "they are all right up to the present time."

Did you ever notice that there is something really musical in the pitiful weeping of your own baby. God bless it, and something—something, everything fiendishly discordant in the squawling of your neighbor's howling young one? How is that anyhow, that it is always that way?

The legislature of Texas is going to enact a law making it a misdemeanor, if not a felony, for any man to accept a railroad pass. That is sensible and proper. Then they should pass a bill hanging any man who is elected to the legislature, and then the session could close covered with glory.

"Republican or Democratic convention," says Bonny Ben, of Massachusetts looking tranquilly forward to 1880, "may name the next president, but I furnish all the campaign bunting for both sides all the same." And a little thing like that naturally does tend to give a man a little interest in politics.

The baby of the mayor of Stafford, England, is rocked to sleep in a solid silver cradle, but it wakes in the night, kicks off the covers, rattles the old man with his howls, and makes him take up his son and patrol the floor with him until 2 A.M., all the same as though he went to rest in an old trunk lid on slab rockers.

Young man, we don't want to discourage you, but it is estimated that more than ninety-nine per cent of all the poetry written on the changing seasons is never published. If you would save all the paper you write poetry on, and sell it to the old rag man at two cents a pound, you would soon have enough money to buy an ulster with.

Wise Words.

Absence destroys trifling intimacies, but it invigorates strong ones.

It is more profitable to look up our defects than to boast of our attainments. —[Carlyle.

If evil be said of thee, and it is true, correct it; if it be a lie, laugh at it.—[Epictetus.

Age, that lessens the enjoyments of life, increases our desire of living.—[Goldsmith.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.—[Locke.

Make but few explanations; the character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating.—[F. W. Robertson.

Internal conflicts are the heritage of superiority. It is so easy for small-headed stupidity to take no thought of the morrow.

All strong women like to feel that they are necessary to somebody, and your pitiful and philanthropic woman wants somebody to be sorry for.

Ruin is the only cure for ruin with some people; there is nothing but the recoil that comes of disgrace that will save a man of vanity and egotism.

We are all able to take care of ourselves in love affairs when we are young, and when we get old we are all convinced of the inability of other folks in youth, to look out for themselves.

Mystic that she was, Roxy was ever looking for some celestial communication. To such a nature, heaven is all about. There are no accidents; the angels minister in whatever befalls.

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth finds in his hand a blade without a hilt. The most pointed and sparkling flame of wit flickers and expires against the incombustible walls of her sanctuary.—[Landor.

Of what good is it to assure a disappointed lover that there are as many fish in the sea as ever were caught? Loving differs from fishing precisely in this, that in love the sea has but one fish; the rest are all contemptible.

Many a man gets committed to some high and heroic course in his best moment, often wondering afterward by what inspiration he was thus raised above himself. Happy is he whose opportunity of decision finds him at high-water mark. Happy, if he have stability enough to stand by his decision after it is made.

Hand-painted lace is a late novelty.

Michigan University Boys.

A committee of the students of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, have prepared the following statement of the recent troubles which brought out the local militia with loaded guns:

The students of the university are young men from nearly every State in the union, to the number of 1,300, and it is not to be expected that all of them should be well behaved; but to characterize the whole body of students as "loafers" and "hoodlums" is unjust and false. While the studen's may not have been entirely blameless in former troubles, we deny that the late disturbance was caused by them, and affirm that it was provoked and produced by the ill-advised and wrongful acts of the town authorities. The trouble seems to have originated from the fact that the postoffice is so situated that it is possible for only a few students to enter at a time and obtain their mail. The dimensions of the passage leading to the delivery windows being about eight feet by thirty, and the mail being distributed between 6 and 7 o'clock, at which time the principal mails are delivered, this also being the time when it is most convenient for a large majority of the students to get their mail, it necessarily happens that several hundred meet at the postoffice at the same time, and, in consequence of these inconveniences, there must be jostling and crowding.

Last Tuesday evening the students were somewhat surprised on reaching the postoffice at being informed that only one could enter at a time. At that rate it would take several hours before the last man could get his mail. In consequence of this order the crowd was continually augmented, until fully 500 students had congregated before the postoffice. Still they preserved remarkably good order until, incensed by the profane and insulting language of the police, they indulged in a few jeers and groans, whereupon the police unjustly assaulted, arrested and imprisoned ten or eleven students. The result of Tuesday evening's proceedings having been circulated throughout the town and the university, a large number of students and towns people, led by curiosity, assembled at the same place the next evening. This assemblage was a preconcerted signal for the ringing of the fire bell to call out the militia and a large crowd of roughs deputized as special policemen. At this time some of the students who were quietly walking down the street were brutally assaulted by the police and "specials." By order of the Mayor a company of State militia, to the surprise of nearly every one, appeared on the streets armed with rifles and five rounds of ammunition, with orders to fire low if commanded. When the militia appeared many of the students had gone to their rooms and the streets were comparatively clear; but, attracted by the fire bell, the beating of a drum, and the shrill notes of a bugle, many students and towns-people reassembled on the streets. At this time the streets were quiet and orderly, women and children constantly passing. The militia marched down the street to the Court House square, where they charged with fixed bayonets and wounded several. The only one, however, seriously injured by this reckless charge was a citizen of the town. The militia continued their evolutions for half an hour longer without further harm. During their performances the crowd continually increased until the militia left. After that the students gradually dispersed, so at 9 o'clock there were few persons on the streets. Immediately on the withdrawal of the militia, the police and "specials" received orders to arrest every student found on the streets, and the "specials" were promised $2 for every student so arrested. That students were illegally and unjustly arrested and imprisoned by officers who are a disgrace to any civilized community is proved by the fact that their actions are condemned by all high-minded and impartial citizens, and not one of the officers making the arrests appeared against him. It is evident, therefore, that the chief cause of the disturbance was the arbitrary and uncalled-for action of the Mayor, arising from feelings hostile to the university.

Military Telegraphs in Austria.

Since 1873 the regiment of Pioneers has been charged with the duty of training and providing men who will form special railway and telegraph detachments. So long as the army is on the peace footing the men who are destined to form the telegraph detachments remain attached to the respective battalions of the Pioneer regiment. They are trained and exercised in all the ordinary duties of the pioneer soldier, and once a year they have a course of special training and exercise in field telegraphy. In case of war all the specially trained men can be withdrawn from the pioneer service and formed into a special corps. Each Pioneer battalion is required to be able to furnish eleven telegraph detachments. This would give a total of fifty-five detachments, who, with their material and appliances, would at once contribute a telegraph net-work 110 (440 English) miles long, and embracing 220 stations. The yearly exercise of the detachments stationed in the neighborhood of Vienna was held at the close of last month. The headquarters were fixed in the Prater, where a quantity of reserve material was collected. The strength of the detachment consisted of four field telegraph officials, who must be ready to act both as operators and clerks; one superintendent, twenty-three artificers of all kinds (from men field laborers for fitting up the poles to men competent to repair machinery), two wagons to serve as stations and four wagons for the transport of materials. The station wagons resemble a wooden house; they are divided into compartments and thoroughly fitted up for the reception of instruments, &c. Two complete sets of instruments and other necessary furniture are allotted for each station, so as to be as independent as possible of accident, and an abundant supply of stationery, etc. The wagons for material contain two (eight English) miles of copper wire and a corresponding quantity of telegraph cable, to be employed in marshy places or in crossing rivers, and a sufficient number of poles for supporting the wires, at average distances of fifty paces. These poles are to be long enough to allow of the wire being carried at an average height of four metres (about thirteen feet) above the ground.—*Journal of the Telegraph.*

It was very properly said of a scandal-monger that he never opened his mouth but at somebody's expense.

Killed by Scandal.

Some statements have been made in regard to the young man George Clark, who recently killed himself in this city at the Kennard House, which may serve as a warning. He had had a difficulty with his wife and had been guilty of improper conduct as a husband. When he saw the wretched details spread out in the columns of the newspapers, the disgrace and exposure of his private affairs drove him to desperation. He thought the eyes of everybody were upon him, that he was branded forever as a criminal before mankind, and that death was the surest and only source of relief. He had not the courage to live, and so died by his own hand. We do not learn that this young man was a candidate for office; that any divorce suit or charge was pending against him in the courts; that he was in any sense a public man, or that the newspapers had any business with his private affairs whatever. That he had sinned, and was guilty of a great wrong to his family and himself, seems quite true, but that his offenses should have been published, blazoned to the world with all the glaring headlines that sensation and ingenuity could invent, seems a needless and wanton outrage, a violation of public decency and the liberty of the press. His private affairs were his private affairs, and the public had no business with them. Their exposure could do nobody any good, were in no sense news to which the public were entitled, and such publications should be made punishable like the vilest libels on private character.

Such garbage may make newspapers sell. It is eagerly sought by the bad and the thoughtless. But such invasion of the private affairs of a private citizen by a newspaper is a degradation of the press and a monstrous abuse of its rights. If persisted in by papers claiming to be respectable, journalism as a profession will sink below contempt, and the time will come when, if editors are beaten or killed, the community will say it served them right. Young Clark killed himself rather than meet the shame he felt awaiting him. But if his death calls public attention to a growing evil in our country now recklessly indulged in by a portion of the press, he may not have died in vain.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A West Point Incident.

An anecdote of the cadet life of Gen. T. W. Sherman shows how early he learned that the first duty of a soldier is never to disobey orders. His first tour of guard duty was performed on one of the most terrible nights I ever witnessed. A storm of wind and rain arose soon after nightfall, that raged during the greater part of the night with unabated fury, while frequent flashes of lightning disclosed the old forts and other picturesque surroundings of the Point only to render the darkness more appalling. Add to this frequent peals of thunder echoing among the surrounding peaks as if the world were coming to an end, and you can form some idea of the scene that comes up so vividly to my memory after the lapse of nearly half a century. In the midst of this terrible war of elements, it occurred to three cadets—one of them perhaps the corporal of the guard—that this would be a favorable time to test the mettle of the young "pleb" from Newport. I shall never forget Sherman's appearance as he entered our tent the next morning, his gun cut and scarred in various places, his clothes wet and dripping and covered with mud. Withorn (also from Newport) and myself eagerly inquired for the cause of and plight, and were informed that three men or devils—he did not know nor care which—had approached his post in the midst of the storm, covered with "white sheets," and endeavored to pass without giving the countersign. One of them, armed with a musket and fixed bayonet, attempted to force his way; "but," said he, "I stood my ground, and would have run him through but for his superior skill in using the weapon." As soon as the trio found that young Sherman meant business, they disappeared under the cover of the darkness, leaving him master of the situation, and, I doubt not, have kept their defeat to this day a profound secret.

A Turkish Dinner.

Having no lady to look after, the guest need stand on no ceremony; indeed, he need not stand at all. He crosses his legs upon the cushion which is spread for him, takes his spoon in one hand and his serviette in the other, and without a word waits till the dishes come. Presently attendants bring a huge round tray, upon which there is a large bowl of soup, together with a little plate and one knife and fork for each guest. There, are, besides, several tiny dishes, upon which are displayed sweet-meats, pickles, caviare and olives; some pieces of bread complete the array.

For a moment the diners regard the tray, and, perchance, taste an olive or a sweet. But the chief of the table, if he be an intelligent person, does not waste much time. With a wave of his hand to encourage his friends, he dips his spoon into the soup-bowl, conveys the rich gravy to his mouth, and in this he is at once imitated by all his guests. This dippping goes on until the bowl is empty, when another dish makes its appearance, consisting of some sort of hash. Then comes cutlets and fowls, which are eaten with the fingers. And now comes the critical moment for you, if you are present at this feast as a stranger. You, as a European, will have placed your meat on your plate, and will be carefully cutting it up, when suddenly a more than ordinarily juicy morsel will be pushed into your mouth by a pair of very juicy fingers. You must not resent this; it is a token of loving kindness, a sign that you are respected, esteemed, beloved. Eat it; you are a favored mortal. Vegetables and pastry succeed, followed by pastry and "pillaw." Then water is poured over your hands, coffee and cigarettes come, and your dinner is finished.

FORMULA FOR TURKISH COLOGNE.—Tincture Canada snake-root, 8 ounces; tincture orris-root, 24 ounces; oil of bergamot, oil of lavender, oil of lemon, each 12 drachms; essence musk, oil of neroli, oil of cinnamon, oil of cloves, each 2 drachms; orange flower water, 10 ounces; cologne spirits, 6 quarts. After mixing, the cologne should be allowed to stand several days before pouring off into bottles.

The Philadelphia *Times* says "one of the best presents a congregation can give its pastor is a good saddle-horse."

The Eye-Sight.

A writer in an English publication says: "The sight in most persons begins to fail from forty to fifty years of age, as is evidenced by an instinctive preference for large prints; a seat near the window for reading is selected; there is an effort to place the paper at a convenient distance from the eye, or to turn it so as to get a particular reflection of the light; next the finger begins to be placed under the line read, and there is a winking of the eye as if to clear it, or a looking away at some distant object to rest it; or the fingers are pressed over the closed lids in the direction of the nose, to remove the tears caused by straining.

"Favor the failing sight as much as possible. Looking into a bright fire, especially a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their eye-sight should observe the following rules, and preserve the general health by correct habits:

"'1. By sitting in such a position as to allow the light to fall obliquely over the shoulder on the page or sewing.'

"'2d. By not using the eyes for such purposes by any artificial light.'

"'3d. By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast.'

"'4th. By resting them for a half a minute or so while reading or sewing, or looking at small objects; and by looking at things at a distance, or up to the sky; relief is immediately felt by so doing.'

"'5th. Never pick any collected matter from the eyelashes or corners of the eyes with the finger-nails; rather moisten it with the saliva and rub it away with the ball of the finger.'

"'6th. Frequently pass the ball of the finger over the closed eyelids toward the nose; this carries off an excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads into the nostril from each inner corner of the eye, this canal having a tendency to close up in consequence of the slight inflammation which attends weakness of eyes."

"'7th. Keep the feet always dry and warm, so as to draw any excess of blood from the other end of the body.'

"'8th. Use eye-glasses at first carried in the vest pocket attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eye with very little trouble, whereas, if common spectacles are used such a process is required to get them ready that to save trouble the eyes are often strained to answer a purpose.'

"'9th. Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water is used, let it be flapped against the closed eyes with the fingers, not striking hard against the balls of the eyes.'

"'10th. The moment the eyes feel tired, the very moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle, and take a walk for an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.'"

Russian Students in Revolt.

The continual feud between the government and the whole student class in Russia, and the severity which the officials have displayed in dealing with the difficulties at the universities are, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, now producing their natural results. The students, being the weaker party, are succumbing, but their submission is under protest and takes the only possible legal form of retiring from the establishments, the system of management of which meets with their strong disapproval. They claim a certain freedom in education, the right of making complaints and petitioning the authorities, and in certain instances they have clamored for the dismissal of professors they declare to be thoroughly incompetent, and who, belonging to the conservative school, have received and maintained their appointments through favoritism and protection. These demands on the part of the students and their occasional active demonstrations against the authorities, have been met by wholesale expulsions from the universities, imprisonment and exile, and, finally, by the proclamation of new academical regulations, whereby any faint appearances of liberty which previously existed have been completely swept away. Besides the discontent produced by the measures among the present students, they have not been without their effect in preventing the appearance of fresh candidates for entrance into the universities. Youths of independent spirits, who are in a position to decide on the matter for themselves, will not enter the establishments where the course of instruction is so limited and hampered, where personal liberty is interfered with, and where the smallest display of liberal tendencies will bring down upon the student the displeasure of the authorities, even if it does not lead to much more serious results. On the other hand, the continued disturbance at the universities, and the sad fate which has befallen so many of the students, have excited the fears of all anxious parents, and to permit the entrance of a son into a university is now considered a dangerous experiment. Thus the whole system of university education in Russia has received a check from which it will not readily recover, and as a striking example it is announced that only thirty-six youths have entered for the next term at Odessa, where formerly the number always exceeded 200.

Books are shields to the young. Temptations are blunted on them which otherwise would pierce to the quick. A man who draws sufficient pleasure from books is independent of the world for his pleasure. Friends may die. Books never are sick, and they do not grow old. Riches melt away. Books are in danger of no bankruptcy. Our companions have their own errands to execute and their own burdens to bear, and cannot, therefore, be always at hand when we need company. But books need never go out from us. They are not sensitive to our neglect; they are never busy; they do not scold us, and they welcome us with uniform and genial delight.

The *Herald* asks this conundrum: Does a man interested in railroads ever know what his own financial condition is? We give it up.

Freedom For the Children.

If children were given more freedom and guidance, and less watching and leading, vacation time would be more welcome than we fear it is now to many mothers and fathers. There is too much coddling and anxious care, and thoughtless details of innocent pleasures, and needless worry and nervousness, in the policy of many parents touching their children. They don't let them alone enough. Lithe, light-footed little chaps of nine to twelve years of age, are constantly cautioned against running and playing too much, or climbing trees, or mounting walls, or clambering over rocks, or doing anything that boys love to do, and have been doing, without accident, in a greater proportion than one to a hundred thousand ever since the world began. Children still smaller have their pleasures, and often their health, sacrificed to their good clothes. We can hardly conceive of a more wretched state for a normal child than the period of white dresses, fancy stockings, thin shoes, beautiful sashes and other fine fixings so dear to the maternal heart. And it is a matter of rejoicing that so many parents are rebelling against the foolish custom of making dolls of their darlings, and now reserve their finery for "dress parade," dressing them for their long play hours in a manner indicating that clothes are made for the children, and not children for clothes.

But even parents wise enough to give their children plenty of liberty in healthful and sensible directions, hamper them too much with petty restrictions, and give themselves unnecessary trouble in their care. Especially when out for a summer vacation—when one part of the family wants repose and the other fun, with all that includes—should the wise parent know how *not* to see or hear everything. The philosophy of not giving one's mind to it is rarely better applied than to the care of children in such circumstances. The usual sharp lookout will keep the mother calling, "Don't," "Stop," "Go," "Come," all day long, with occasional lectures and cautions thrown in; and night will find the children cross and the mother "all worn out." And no wonder!

Try a little judicious letting alone. The danger is often in your own nervous fancies; the little quarrel will blow over like a summer cloud; the chickens will be chased but not killed; puss and the dog can take care of themselves; the swing won't break the sooner for not being watched; the tide won't come in with a sudden rush because you are not there to scream warnings every ten minutes; a little fall from the tree or rock will teach your boy caution more surely than forty lectures. Leave them alone one day, and see, to your surprise, perhaps, that they are actually alive and only healthfully tired at night. Save your "noes" for essential things, and say "yes" promptly and cheerfully to the things that seem so small to you, but are actually large to the children. Teach your children self-reliance by leaving them to rely upon themselves, and don't fritter away parental authority on trivial and transient things. So shall vacation time be a season of mutual delight and profit.

The Hair.

Prof. Wilson, of England, is the highest authority on the hair. He condemns washing it, and advises, instead, thorough brushing. This promotes circulation, removes scurf, and is, in all respects, better than water.

Cutting the hair does not, as commonly thought, promote its growth. Most of the specifics recommended for baldness, not excepting petroleum, are mere stimulants, and are seldom or never permanently successful. Some of them give rise to congestion of the scalp. When a stimulant is desirable, ammonia is the best. It is safe.

For falling out of the hair, Dr. Wilson prescribes a lotion composed of water of ammonia, almond oil and chloroform, one part each, diluted with five parts alcohol, or spirits of rosemary, the whole made fragrant with a drachm of oil of lemon. Daub it on the skin, after thorough friction with the hair-brush. It may be used sparingly or abundantly, daily or otherwise.

For a cooling lotion, one made of two drachms of borax and glycerine to eight ounces of distilled water is effective, allaying dryness, subduing irritability, and removing scurf.

Both baldness and grayness depend on defective powers of the scalp skin, and are to be treated alike. What is needed is moderate stimulation, without any irritation. The following is good: Rub into the bare places daily, or even twice a day, a liniment of camphor, ammonia, chloroform, and aconite, equal parts each. The friction should be very gentle.

An egg is said to be fresh when in summer it has been laid only a couple of days, and in the winter three to six. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates and leaves a cavity of greater or less extent. To determine the exact age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it be only a day or so old, it will sink to the bottom of the vessel, but if three days old it will float in the liquid; if more than five it comes to the surface, and rises above in proportion to its increased age.—*The Farm.*

HE HAD TWO MILLIONS OUT WEST.—An adventurer, who professed to represent a New York trust company and to have millions under his control, purchased with his own notes mining property in Leadville exceeding $2,000,000 in value. In his bargains he stipulated that payments should not be made before September. He bought five mines, some large reduction works, and real estate without end. Before his notes fell due he disappeared. He seemed to be a business man with unlimited means at command, who was bent on securing the most valuable mining properties for speculative purposes.

"You see, Massa," said the old colored washwoman, "since dey's got dese here big crayvats we don't hab so much to do. De gemmen puts on a big crayvat nowadays instead ob a clean shirt. You don't know much about dese matters, but if you take off all de crayvats in this town an' make the gemmen show up, landsakes! you'd see de worst lookin' white men you ebber laid yo' blessed eyes on."—[Syracuse Herald.

Punch the bottom of a tin pan full of fine holes and you will have a grater, sieve, colander, and, with the addition of a kettle-cover, a steamer combined.

What to Do W

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cruel to take it from them.

This sort of grown-up spoiled children are not uncommon in our churches. They are at the bottom of more than half the bickerings and petty feuds that mar the harmony of church life and destroy the unity of church effort. They are in church to be petted and and pampered and coaxed and fussed over. Like a spoiled child, they must have their own way in everything or cry. If they have a headache or a cold that keeps them from church on Sunday, and the pastor, the deacons and half the church do not call on Monday to see what is the matter and condole with them, they consider it an unpardonable neglect of duty. Such a a thing as their calling on anybody else who was ill or in trouble never entered their heads. If a fellow-member, preoccupied by some business, chances to pass them in the street without recognition, they take it as a mortal affront. Does the church contemplate any new enterprise? They must be consulted first, and their whims deferred to, or there is no end to their complaints.

The best treatment for a spoiled child is judicious firmness, supplemented when necessary by liberal doses of oil of birch. These spoiled grown-up children need a course of similar treatment. A little judicious severity, a thorough shaking up of their moral faculties, a good stinging rebuke now and then, will work wonders. If they have the right stuff in them, this will act as a tonic, and they will develop rapidly into sound, active, healthy, sensible Christians. If they have not the root of the matter in them, the fact will soon be made known, and the churches will be rid of those who only trouble them. A child that can be saved at all can be saved by management that is at once firm and kindly; a church member that is worth retaining can be held by the same means.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

Bagasse.

As the cane is passed between the rollers it parts with its juice, and as seen crushed and apparently dry after the operation it is called bagasse. The juice is conveyed to a series of kettles, where in due time, after being boiled, it is crystallized into sugar. A conspicuous object, when viewed from a river steamer, is the huge chimney, apparently more than 100 feet high, that stands near every sugar house. The chimney is used to burn the bagasse in. Some years ago I visited a plantation and said to the proprietor thereof: "Why do you not use the bagasse for paper material, instead of burning it up?" His reply was: "I do not know that it could be used for making paper. All the planters burn the bagasse, and I do as my father did. I don't know about making paper."

I collected some of the bagasse, and sent it to a paper manufacturer in St. Louis who made a paper of it, and wrote to me a letter stating that the bagasse was an excellent material for use in paper-making, as it had a good pulp, and it had a fine strong fiber. I published the result of my observations, hoping that planters of Louisiana would take advantage of the information, and, instead of burning the refuse cane, bale it up and send it to market for paper stock. Nothing ever came of the suggestion so far as I know.

Last week I took up a Southern paper and read an article, wherein the writer, who evidently thought he had made a discovery, declared the value of bagasse as an article of commerce, and by a careful estimate showed that the planters of this State could benefit themselves to the extent of millions of dollars annually by selling the waste cane for paper stock. But it is hard to teach old dogs new tricks.—Baton Rouge Letter to *Brooklyn Eagle.*

PRAISE YOUR WIFE, MAN!—For pity's sake, give her a little encouragement. It won't hurt her. She made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining and agreeable—for pity's sake, tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it. It will make her eyes open wider than they have these ten years, but it will do her good, and you too. There are many women to-day thirsting for words of praise—the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat, through winter's toil, they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers, and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do for the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Home every day may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its holiness.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—Take flour of brimstone half a pound, and potash four ounces; set them in an iron or earthen pot over the fire till dissolved and united; afterward beat them to a powder, and infuse a little of this powder in water, and wherever you sprinkle it, the ants will die or fly the place.

We sometimes learn more from the sight of evil than from an example of good. We should learn then to profit by evil, since it is so common, while goodness is so rare.

There is a good deal of truth in the Chinese maxim that a man can become corrupt in a single day, but cannot become perfect in a hundred years.

E
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C. .
At his Old
Bank
Is prepared
PLUMBING,
—AND
METAL RO
And Manufacturer o
Tin, Copper and She
Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES,
PUMPS,
IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET.
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
selw C. D. MORIN.

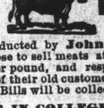
Winter Trade
1879.
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
au24w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. selw

$1500 TO $6000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, jy24w

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy26w

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S. W. Co.
First-
1879.
Having just recei
Asso
Dry Goods, C
BOOTS AND SHO
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardw
—AND A—
Full Line of Goods
Necessary to a First-Class General Merchandise Store, I am prepared to offer my customers and the residents of Yolo Co.
FOR THE FALL OF '79 AND '80,
—THE—
Lowest Prices
—AND THE—
BEST LINE OF THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS
CALL AND BE CONVINCED AT
A. HAINES',
Madison, Yolo County, Cal.
N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the Lowest Prices. A. HAINES.

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat  Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Mossmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES:
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS McCANNA.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
oc10w

hic News.

ial Dispatches

ial Caucus.

—The Democratic
reeon adopted the
ort on the distri-
onage, with perfect
xpresses satisfaction
employes, and that
n soldiers should be
f politics. It was
three additional mes-
Sergeant-at-arms, for
d by the Republicans.
Republican Chairmen
three old Republican
ea of the caucus was
should be fully as liberal
ublicans, in the matter of
he latter had been toward
's Greenback resolution was

ches and Mexicans.

Col.), Dec. 10.—A special dis-
e *Tribune* from El Paso states
es, under Chief Ju, numbering
ed, engaged in a fight with Mexi-
hihuahua on the fifth. Ju lost 80
d wounded.

ction of the Virginia Legislature.

ERSBURG, (Va.), Dec. 10.—The action
e Virginia Legislature, removing from
e disabled and crippled Confederate sol-
rs, to make positions for one white and
o colored Republicans at the State Capi-
l, has occasioned considerable criticism
nd comment here from the press and the
people. So great is the indignation that
cards were to-day placarded in conspicuous
places throughout the city.

A Bloody Battle.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The recent battle be-
tween the Montenegrins and Albanians was
the bloodiest and most destructive in the
history of the war. Not less than 1500
troops are reported killed and at least 2,000
wounded. The battle was fought in the bit-
terest possible spirit, no quarter being given
on either side.

Revolutionists Triumphant.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The newspapers to-day
publish a dispatch from Porto Rico, an-
nouncing that President Guillermo, of San
Domingo, had arrived there with his min-
istry. The Revolutionists in San Domingo
are triumphant.

The New Railway to the Pacific.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—There is the best au-
thority for the statement that papers in
negotiation between the chief parties have
been signed, and that the St. Louis and San
Francisco road has virtually passed into the
hands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa
Fe Company. A conference between the
representatives of the St. Louis and San
Francisco road and those of the Atchison,
Topeka and Santa Fe was held in the private
office in this city last week. The joint cor-
porations are to issue $25,000,000 in bonds,
one-half to be taken by each concern. This
amount will be used solely to build the road
from the termination of the Atchison,
Topeka and Santa Fe road to the Pacific.
It is said $12,500,000 bonds have already
been subscribed for in Boston.

Fatal Accident at San Rafael.

SAN RAFAEL, Dec. 11.—This afternoon,
while an engine on the Northern Pacific
Coast Railroad was backing out from San
Rafael to the Junction, it struck a man by
the name of C. Ellis and threw him beneath
the wheels. The engine passed over his arm
and leg, nearly severing them. He also re-
ceived internal injuries, from the effects of
which he died two hours later.

Defeat of the Chilenos.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The Peruvian
Charge d'Affaires has received cable advices
from Panama concerning the engagement at
Tarapaca, where 2,500 Chileans were routed
and 1,000 killed, and 115 Krupp guns and 4
mitrailleuses captured.

Proposed Laws Against Polygamy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The *Tribune's* Wash-
ington special says: Willits will to-morrow
introduce two bills, and move their reference
to the Judiciary Committee. One of these
provides for amendment of the jury law of
Utah, making the practice of polygamy, or
the belief that it is morally or legally right
for a man to have more than one wife at the
same time, sufficient cause for challenge and
rejection of a juror on any trial of offences
against the anti-Polygamy laws. The other
bill deprives all persons in the Territories,
women as well as men, who live in polyga-
mous relations, of the right to vote or hold
office.

The Maine Election Muddle.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 14.—Another petition, ask-
ing for the investigation of charges that the
election returns had been tampered with,
was sent from Portland yesterday to the
Governor and Council. The list of names
embraces many of the most prominent and
distinguished citizens of Portland, including
Mot M. Morrell, Sydney Perham and Israel
M. Washburn, Jr.

Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Several large land agi-
tation meetings were held in West Ireland
to-day. The meeting at Ballina was presi-
ded over by a Catholic clergyman. A corps
of picked men surrounded the place of meet-
ing. Letters were read from Parnell, Pat-
rick, James Smyth, John O'Connor Power
and Edmund Dwyer Gray, apologizing for
their absence. Among the speakers were
several Catholic clergymen. Government
reporters were present, taking notes of
speeches. Brown, in his address, stated
some of the causes of distress in Ireland to
be the competition of American produce,
and bad seasons at home. All of the speak-
ers advocated a peasant proprietary system,
a resolution in favor of which was adopted.
Another meeting was held at Carrick-on-
Shannon. Davitt, Daly, Killen and Bren-
nan, recently released prisoners, were pres-
ent.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Grand Jury at
Carrick-on-Shannon has returned a true bill
against Brennan.

Suicide of an Insane Patient.

NAPA, Dec. 15.—P. V. A. Smith, aged 33
years, in transfer to the Napa Asylum un-
der the care of Deputy Sheriff Porter, of Al-
ameda county, jumped overboard from the
steamer Yosemite this afternoon. A boat
was lowered but recovered only his hat and
overcoat. Smith is said to belong to a good
family in New York.

The Proposed Tehuantepec Railway.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The promoters of
the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of
Tehuantepec are taking active measures to
put the scheme into practical operation. A
party of engineers, of whom Van Brocklin's
brother is chief, sailed Saturday for Mexico,
and the barkentine Ephraim Williams is on
her way with 500 tons of supplies, consist-
ing of tools, cars, locomotives, rails and ties.
Persons interested in the road say it will
save more than 1,200 miles, as compared
with the Panama route, in a voyage to Cali-
fornia, and they predict that it will make a
ship canal unnecessary.

The Louisiana Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Full returns of
the recent State election show a Democratic
majority of over 30,000. The Democrats
have elected 31 members of the House,
while the Republicans have only five Sena-
tors and seventeen members of the House.
Official returns are certain to give the Dem-
ocrats over 80 majority in the Legislature on
joint ballot.

The Maine Political Difficulty.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Dispatches from Au-
gusta, Maine, assert that a count has been
made by the Governor and Council of the
election returns, which will result in deliv-
ering certificates to-morrow to a sufficient
number of Democrats to give that party a
majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Irish Agitators.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Davitt, Daly and Kil-
len left Carrick-on-Shannon to-day for Dub-
lin. They were accompanied to the railway
station by a large crowd and a band playing
Irish airs.

English Grain Market.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The *Mark Lane Ex-
press*, in its review, says that great distress
has prevailed in the agricultural districts,
owing to the severity of the weather, which
is now, however, somewhat ameliorated.
Farm work has been almost at a standstill.
Root crops have suffered severely from in-
tense frost.

Some of the land intended for wheat is
still unsown. Young wheat has scarcely be-
gun to show itself in England, but on the
Continent the appearance of growing wheat
is satisfactory. The condition of the Eng-
lish wheat sent to the markets was some-
what better, but deliveries were small, and,
notwithstanding the restrictive condition,
many small lots have been advanced a
shilling.

Foreign importations still continue liberal.
Last week's arrivals in London and Liver-
pool were over 154,000 quarters, but despite
these imports the tone has unquestionably
improved. There has been some desire to
speculate in wheat, but business for con-
sumption was chiefly confined to supplying
the immediate wants of the country, millers
and others not wishing to increase their
stock before the holidays.

Large American arrivals have prevented an
advance in American wheat. Russian, how-
ever, has risen a shilling in consequence of
the closing of the Baltic. Great confidence
is felt in the rise of prices after Christmas,
in consequence of the scarcity. There has
been a better demand for wheat off the coast,
and the latest prices show an advance of
from 1s 6d to 2s per quarter, but the firm-
ness of sellers rather checked the demand at
the close.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Just Received at

C. B. CULVER'S.

Finest Layer,
Imported Loose Muscatel,
And Extra Sultana

RAISINS,

CHOICE VOSTIZZA CURRANTS,
NEW FRENCH & GERMAN PRUNES!

FRESH FIGS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL BOXES,

Extra Fine Mince Meat,

Plum Pudding,

PRESERVES,
ANCHOVIES IN OIL,
OLIVES,
STUFFED PEPPERS,
BEST DAIRY CHEESE,
BOILED CIDER,
MAPLE SYRUP,

N. Y. HULLED BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

LEGHORN CITRON
AND LEMON PEEL,

FRESH NUTS & CANDIES,

Cooked Boneless Ham, very fine; White Sage Honey, in Comb and Strained; Maple Sugar, Apple Butter, English Breakfast Bacon, Choice Uncanvassed Hams (New), Full Line Fresh Crackers, Oranges and Sicily Lemons.

Please Call, Examine Goods, Leave Orders and be Happy.

☞ Prompt delivery of goods to all parts of the City.

C. B. CULVER,
EXCELSIOR BLOCK,
WOODLAND.
de16dw

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
—BY THE—
KNIGHTS LANDING AMATEUR CLUB!

A Dramatic and Musical Entertainment will be given by the Knights Landing Amateur Club at CENTRAL HALL, WOODLAND, on

Saturday Evening, Dec. 20, 1879,

When the popular Drama entitled

"Among the Breakers!"

Will be presented, with full cast of characters; also SONGS, INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC, Etc.

Admission, Fifty Cents. Children, half-price.

Doors open at seven, performance to commence at half-past seven. de12dw

FURNITURE & BEDDING.



Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Office and Kitchen

FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Specially in Cheap Hard Wood and Black Walnut Stock.

Orders Respectfully Solicited.

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED.

W. D. COMSTOCK,
Cor. K and 5th Sts. Sacramento.
de18w3m

CATHOLIC LECTURE!

REV. FATHER J. A. ROONEY

Will deliver a Public Lecture at the

CATHOLIC CHURCH,
WOODLAND,

On Tuesday Eve'g, Dec. 23, '79,

Commencing at 7 o'clock.

SUBJECT:—"*Does God Rule the World?*"

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
de11wtd,d11-13&21-23.

STRAYED!



From the Ranch of DILLON SHEAR, Colusa Co., TWO BLACK HORSE COLTS, yearlings past, branded [] about one inch square on left shoulder and small white spot in forehead. Any information or delivery of same to W. S. HUSTON, Woodland, will be liberally rewarded. de15w

BUY THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC Sewing Machine; the simplest machine made; needs little skill in management. For sale by R. L. GILMORE, Masonic Block. de11d*

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT!

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COLLEGE,

AT WASHINGTON HALL,

MONDAY, DEC. 22d, 1879.

AT SEVEN P.M.

MUSIC TALKED! MUSIC ACTED!!

CHARACTER SONGS, COMIC SPEECHES.

Proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of Lithographic View of our College for the "Illustrated County History."

A Lithographic View to be presented to each one purchasing a Ticket.

Admission, Fifty Cents. Children, Twenty-five Cents.

PROGRAMME HEREAFTER. de18dwtd

JAS. A. BARCLAY,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING, MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

FINE GOLD LADIES' WATCHES AND CHAINS,

Cents' Gold and Silver Watches,
Nickel Watches, Necklaces,
Charms, Ladies' Sets,

BRACELETS, GOLD SPECTACLES, RINGS,

(Including Plain Gold, Cameos, Amethyst, Turquoise, Pearl, Ruby and Diamonds.)

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Carvers,

TABLE CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, ETC.

☞ Please call and examine goods. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded. Work sent by Express promptly attended to.

de11dw **J. A. BARCLAY.**

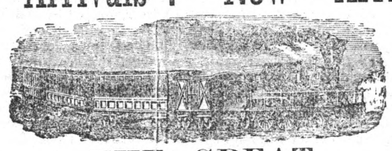
ATLANTIC COAL OIL

IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND WATER WHITE!

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON.
de14dw

New Arrivals! New Arrivals!



THE GREAT

San Francisco Auction

STORE

Still continues receiving Goods Twice a Week from Auction.
Now is the time to Buy your Bargains. We are prepared to Sell Goods Cheaper than ever known before.
Call and examine our Large and Well Assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,
TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

Prices on Fall & Winter Goods

Reduced to Almost Nothing.

Lots of goods, and of the Very Best Quality, are now ready for your inspection. You can't help finding what you want, so nicely is our Stock selected.

Hundreds of people visit us Daily and express themselves well satisfied with our goods and Prices. We have

Made preparations for a Large Trade,

So that there is no fear of our running out of Goods; still it would be better to come early and avoid the rush. No troub le to show goods, and polite attention paid to all. Don't forget the place,

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE,

Next to Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal.,

de6dw **M. COHEN, Proprietor.**

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON

Import DRUGS and MEDICINE direct from New York, and sell at Eastern Prices. They have the LARGEST STOCK in Yolo County.

One Door West of Express Office, Woodland, Cal.
de4w

MMES, KATZENSTEIN & BRADLEY,

LEADING MILLINERS,

At the Old Stand, No. 605 J St.,
(Former Number 165,)

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Special attention given to Country Orders, which are filled under our personal supervision. no27dw

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF PRICE & SMALL HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent, HARRY F. SMALL having purchased the interest of ARTHUR H. PRICE.

H. F. SMALL assumes all liabilities and collects all accounts of said firm.

In witness whereof we the said parties hereunto subscribe our names this, the 17th day of November, 1879, at Woodland, Cal.

A. H. PRICE,
H. F. SMALL.

no21dw

A MOTHER



With her family came to Woodland to trade; when she heard that they were selling

POISONS

In the Drug Stores, but still she priced goods in every store in Woodland until she came to the GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE with her

Four Children

And this is what she saw there:

Some Corsets for 50c that made her smile;
Some Skirts for 75c that made her cry;
Some Dress Goods for 12½c, of which she took two patterns;
Some Cotton and Woolen Stockings for 12½c per pair, of which she took a dozen;
Some Ladies' Merino Vests for 50c that she was asked a dollar for elsewhere;
Some Children's Calf Shoes for $1 per pair—she nearly fainted because she paid $1.75 for the same elsewhere;
Some Table Linen for 40c per yard, worth 70c per yard;
Some Linen Crash 10 yards for $1, and she says: "Give me a bolt;"
Some Towels—all Linen—$2.00 a dozen, that made her say "Oh!"
And a thousand other articles at the same Low Prices.

We thank the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and we shall endeavor to do our utmost toward

Satisfying Everybody

In the future. By adhering to the true laws of Truth and Justice, by Underselling our competitors, by dealing Squarely with our Customers, by giving them Full Value for their money, by using all alike, and by treating every customer as we, ourselves, would like to be treated, we have succeeded, in the short time of six months, in working up a trade which, for its magnitude, is astonishing. Hard working

FARMERS & MECHANICS

Can now obtain their necessities at their

REAL VALUE!

Our Stock now consists in part of a Full Line

—OF—

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Furnishing Goods,

MEN'S AND BOYS'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN'S AND BOYS'

HATS AND CAPS,

—MEN'S—

CLOTHING,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

Notions, Trunks, Valises & Bags.

We exchange any goods bought of us with pleasure, or if unable to suit the customer, return the money willingly. All our goods are marked in PLAIN FIGURES on every article offered for sale, from which there is no deviation under any circumstances, thus giving all an equal chance, one customer not paying a penny more for his goods than another.

So Don't Forget the Store that Brought the Prices Down,

THE GREAT WESTERN

Bankrupt Store,

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store,

Where all goods are marked in PLAIN FIGURES and at ONE PRICE!
oc2dw

Communicated.

WOODLAND, Dec. 5th.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Hearing that the Ladies' Relief Society were to hold a regular session, a few days since, I called at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Brownell, and found a number of benevolent ladies present. While one of the younger members was busily engaged at a sewing machine, others were finishing or preparing garments for her skillful fingers. All seemed intent and enthusiastic, as women always are when laboring in a good cause. A basket nearly filled with warm, comfortable and necessary articles of children's clothing, attested to their thrift and diligence.

Mrs. Brownell informed me that the Society met the first Monday in the month, each member being required to donate twenty-five cents at each meeting, giving more, however, at their own option. The Society is not sectarian, all denominations being cordially invited to join in the good work. Many suffering families have been relieved through the merciful contributions of these noble women; they distribute clothing, food, and in some instances money, where it is deemed safe or advisable. They will be glad to receive, not only an increase of members but also donations of any kind for the relief of the suffering poor among us. The only assistance of any considerable importance which they have yet received, was the free franchise (from the gentlemen at the last Fourth of July celebration) to sell ice-cream on that day. The Society then cleared almost $100.

For the benefit of those who may wish to donate articles of clothing or money to the Society for their careful distribution, I will give the names of the present official members of the Society: President, Mrs A. Alexander; Vice President, Mrs. W. W. Brownell; Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Bush; Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Parramore.

As the season advances there will, of course, be more urgent need of materials and funds by the Society, and they earnestly solicit aid from the ladies and citizens of Woodland. Respectfully submitted. MRS. L. H. C. HYATT.

Davisville Items.

A correspondent writing to the Dixon *Tribune* gives the following items: "In a business point of view, our 'burg' is very quiet. We are awaiting the business 'boom.' But notwithstanding the dull times, the spirit of improvement is not entirely dead. Among some of the improvements going on at the present time is the remodeling and enlarging of the Robson House, situated on the east side of Olive street, opposite the Gafford House. When completed, this house will be as commodious and well appointed as any public house in the place. It will be run as a two-bit house. The Gafford House is also undergoing important repairs.

O. B. Oluffs & Co. have lately established themselves in the grocery business.

Collins & Cameron have entered into copartnership and intend carrying on the business of blacksmithing and wagon making at the old stand.

The G. T.'s had a collation at the Marden Friday afternoon. The company being largely composed of women, wit and beauty were the salient features of the occasion.

Mrs. W. H. Marden lately returned from an extended visit to the Atlantic States.

As "Christmas comes but once a year," the rich out of their store of abundance, while providing for their own luxurious comforts should not forget to make the poor and destitute happy. There are many deserving objects of considerate charity in the "homes of the poor" in this city, and our charitable institutions should not go neglected.

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overnor of that
ies of his office as
nd not under dicta-
g Radical politicians.
the Democratic party are
d on this indication of the
rage. I have not known so
display of that article by any
official in New England for a
e. In fact, the party in that section
nost come to believe that it existed
y permission of the Republican lead-

e Senate Committee which has been in
isiana for some time, taking testimony
the Spofford-Kellogg Senatorial case, has
rrived here. We have had pretty lively
accounts by telegraph and letter, of the remarkable accomplishments of Louisiana Radical witnesses in the line of lying, but the report of the committee when made, and is full, will confer new distinction on the statesmen who governed Louisiana in the days of Kellogg. There will be a new opportunity for Secretary Sherman and Mr. Hayes to "reform the civil service," by injecting a dozen or so of these patriots into it.

The name of Mr. McCray, now Secretary of War, came up for confirmation during the week for a judicial position, provided Congress does not take its holiday recess sooner than usual. Various papers have attacked the Secretary severely, but, as a matter of course, I have been unable to find any Senators who will oppose his confirmation.

Senator Cameron is still working up an excursion to Philadelphia on the occassion of Grant's reception, and it is thought a large majority of members will go. RENO.

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ORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

port of Isaac N. Smith, Chief Engi-
o our Board, was submitted Novem-
th, 1879, and has been placed before the
ic through the medium of the Sacra-
nto *Record Union*. The report shows
clusively the impracticability of con-
ructing the proposed works, and therefore,
greeable to section 3 of the Act, no further
proceedings have been had. A copy of the
report of the engineers accompanies this
document. Copies have also been filed with
the Secretary of State and the Surveyor-
General.

THE MONEY EXPENDED.

The following is a recapitulation of the expenditures under section 3 of the Act, vouchers in details being on file in the State Controller's office:

For outfitting surveying party, for necessary running expenses of same, for office work and for salaries	$9,581 65
Expenses attending the election of Treasurer	166 00
Expenses of reconnoissance party, consisting of the Governor, the Commissioners, the Engineers and the Consulting Engineers	252 35
Total	$10,000 00

It may be well to remark here that the Commissioners and Secretary have received no compensation for their services or expenses, the Act providing that they be paid out of the construction fund, but as no such fund was created, owing to the adverse report of the Engineers, it will be necessary that further legislation be had in order to meet this demand. Also that a portion of the services of the Engineers is still unpaid, owing to the fund becoming exhausted prior to the completion of their labors.

The reports submitted by the Engineers are very complete in detail and embrace an amount of valuable information, well compiled, that has probably never been equaled by the expenditure of a like sum of money by the State, and we consider the State is well requited in the valuable information contained in the reports and maps accompanying the same.

RELIEF WORKS IN THE FUTURE.

The work done and the information gained, while complete so far as the requirements of the Act make it obligatory, is not sufficient to determine the practicability of other plans which may come before the people hereafter, and we therefore deem it of great importance that the work of making examinations be continued, and that the most searching and thorough examinations be made of that portion of the district embracing Cache slough, the mouth of the Sacramento river, and those sloughs emptying into the San Joaquin and Mokelumne rivers. This work is necessary in order to complete and perfect the information so far gained in regard to this district.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Inasmuch as the report of the engineers is adverse to the construction of the works as provided for in the Act, and as it demonstrates the futility of constructing any works of a relief nature in this district while such are exposed to the disastrous consequences which might follow relief measures undertaken by other districts in the control of which we have no voice, we therefore recommend that no legislation be had with a view of constructing any works of this nature until such a time as a board of competent engineers shall have examined into and reported on a scheme that shall embrace the question of relief and reclamation with all its corollaries. Furthermore, as the mining debris in the Sacramento river and its tributaries forms an important factor in the consideration of all questions pertaining to a solution of this problem, and as such brings the interests of a large branch of the mining industries of the State in direct relation to those interests requiring relief and protection; and as the other districts are directly in-

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, December 18, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Letter From Capay.

CAPAY, Dec. 14th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Our little municipality continues to struggle on the sea of existence, and although its progress is by no means rapid, its course seems to be one of peace and unbroken smoothness. The only episode to blot the bright pages of our history and forever deprive us of our reputation for good order as peaceful, law abiding citizens, occurred several days since, but has not appeared in print, owing to the desire of this community to keep it quiet, knowing the inevitable reflections it would necessarily occasion on our town. The parties to this regretted affair were no less personages than our worthy Duke, and another whose standing in society has suffered irreparably by the unfortunate occurrence. It was known in certain circles that the horrible event had been brewing for several months, but when it culminated it produced a sensation of profound melancholy, from which we have not yet fully recovered. The scene of the bloody affray was in the Duke's own quarters. The number of trembling spectators were few, and as the commanding tones of the Duke rose above the din of excited voices, each figure was stilled as if by magic. The seconds took their proper stations, and when "Time" was called, the stillness which pervaded the room became dreadfully oppressive, and scarcely a murmur escaped the pale, feverish lips, as the determined eye of each desperate antagonist, riveted on his opponent, foretold a volume of mea[illegible] and fatal disaster. The word was finally [illegible] and the ponderous forces flew together [illegible] the voracity of maddened hyenas. As [illegible] lithe form of the Duke was seen playing prodigiously in the air, it for awhile seemed apparent that he would triumph; but by a dexterous move on the part of his opponent, the two enraged Heenans secured death grips, from which it became painfully evident that one or both must yield by the forfeiture of life. But here the humane spirit of the noble hearted Duke interposed, and he advised a separation as the only means of saving his opponent's life. After several fruitless endeavors they were freed from the death-like embrace and committed to the faithful care of their respective trainers. After a lapse of two hours, a time sufficient to recover from the fearful exhaustion, which was effected by a generous application of spirits and a thorough rubbing down, "time" was again called and the combatants took their places promptly, and once more the half audible whispering caused in the exchange of congratulations came to a solemn, death-like calm. The word was given, and the cool, considerate combatants entered upon the second round. The sympathy of the auditors seemed to be on the side of the Duke, as a low burst of applause went up when he, by a Herculean effort, corruscated around his unsuspecting antagonist and planted a well directed blow on his rear column, below the belt, however, causing said opponent to lose his reckoning for a time; but he soon rallied, and after a few dexterous passes made a scientific grasp for the capillary of the Duke, which brought him to bay; but it was declared foul. This, like the first, was decided a "dead heat." As the hour was now growing late and the physical strength of the combatants quite exhausted, the citizens appointed a committee to confer with the parties and have the third round postponed until Christmas. After much persuasion they finally agreed to the terms. In the meantime two physicians were sent for, and after scientific examination decided, that aside from the mental excitement occasioned by the engagement, neither party had sustained any injury whatever. This announcement of course was received with great glorification, as it tended to alleviate in part the social disgrace that would naturally be reflected on our town after such an unlawful proceeding. AN EYE WITNESS.

Got Full.

A member of the chain gang who was at work in the Court yard yesterday, made the discovery that a small cask of wine was temptingly stored near by in the cellar of Dinzler's establishment, which was burned down a few days since, and his bibulous propensities led him to make further investigations. He was seen to visit the locality several times during the morning, but his object was not suspected, as no one was aware that such a treasure existed among the burnt timbers and rubbish with which the dilapidated cellar was half filled. He made one trip too many, however. A gentleman passing discovered him in the bottom of the pit and the cask had rolled on top of him, from which position he was unable to extricate himself. He rather seemed to enjoy the situation, however, as the faucet of the barrel was yet quite accessible, and the process of changing the contents from one vessel into the other was all that he could desire. When he was again taken in charge he was found to be gloriously drunk, and was conveyed to the jail to sober off.

Good Appointments.

WOODLAND, Dec. 13th, 1876.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Among the appointments made by Secretary of State elect D. M. Burns, I notice the name of Ev. Craft, one of our Woodland boys; and a more gentlemanly, truthful and honest young man could not be found in any community, nor one that will fill the position more creditably or acceptably—I also notice the names of James C. Harlan and James Wyckoff in the list of appointments; both Yolo county boys, who will fill their respective positions with credit to themselves and the State. If the other appointments are as judiciously made as the above three, there will be as good a corps of officers at the State Capitol as the most exacting could ask for. Q.

Sad Accident.

S. A. Howard met with a sad accident yesterday afternoon while driving cattle a few miles above Black's Station. The horse he was riding fell in such a manner as to fracture the leg of Mr. Howard between the knee and ankle. He was brought to his home near Woodland as soon as a suitable conveyance could be secured, but several hours elapsed before he received surgical attention. The operation was therefore very painful, and we learn the fracture is a very serious one.

Railroad to Berryessa.

The survey has been completed to Berryessa Valley by the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad Company. The surveyors finished the survey last week and returned to Vacaville. We understand that the route is feasible, and that the prospect is very flattering. We also learn that the railroad will be pushed forward as expeditiously as possible in the Spring. This is good news for our Berryessa friends, and we hope will be a profitable venture for the Messrs. Stevenson.—*Solano Republican.*

To Appear in Woodland.

The Knights Landing Dramatic Club have decided to appear in Central Hall in this place on Saturday evening, December 20th, when they will present the popular drama entitled "Among the Breakers." This troupe, composed wholly of home talent, has rendered several dramas in Knights Landing, and their performances have invariably been highly appreciated. As it is a local club and one which should be encouraged we bespeak for them a good house in Woodland. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

A Critic Reviewed.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In the *Woodland Standard* of Dec. 13th, a self constituted critic, who, not content with styling himself as "one who was present," also signs the cabalistic "X" at the close of his communication, proceeds in measured strains to criticise in a sarcastic and insinuating manner the efforts of the people who have labored so arduously to accomplish the result of the late Musical Festival; and from a perusal of the article we are inclined to the opinion that the only thing in which "X" shows his good sense is in the fact that he condescended to loosen his purse string and attend the festival, for certainly his tirade of personalities and inuendoes places him in the category of critics who are rather to be despised for their manner than respected for their judgment. The full-fledged critic of the *Standard*—whose criticism the editor of that paper endorses in a strain so very facetious as certainly to require an encore from small boys in the gallery—undoubtedly feels easier since he has delivered himself of such an incongruous mass of verbosity as would lead the casual reader to believe him engaged in the delectable pursuit of dictionary making. I do not object to criticism; I heartily approve of it, when it comes from a spirit of emulation and carries with it the idea of reform and improvement; but when it comes actuated by envy, jealousy and malice, couched in language of inuendoes, I despise it and hold its author in contempt.

As I contemplated a short review of the criticism in question, I will refer the reader to a few sentences that this patron saint of musical festivals employs in his reference to the "great event:" "The originator led this performance, genius flashing from every stroke of the baton in his white kidded hand and scintillating along the graceful outline of his back." Again: "This classical back suggested the same ideas of genius as the Originator." Now, in the name of common sense, will "X" tell the public—or allow his prototype, the editor of the *Standard*, to do so—what is meant by "genius flashing along the baton and scintillating along the outline of a man's back?" What is to be inferred from the expression "classical back?" If the aforesaid critic intends to act the part of the true critic he will rise and explain, or the public will charge him with a malicious attempt to injure those who have received the plaudits of an appreciative public. Again, this "one who was present" says: "The magnetic flashes of genius along his spinal cord and brachial nerves," etc. In the name of Handel and Haydn, please tell us what you mean by the above. If *your* talents and genius meander around in the region of the spinal cord and brachial nerves, it is no reason why you should place others in the same category.

Again: "Through whose noble brain had flashed so many intense gleams of the heavenly fire that the heat had withered the radical extremities of the natural capillary adornments of his Orphean ecciput." Will the shades of the great Olmypus deliver us from such an attack! and proceed to solve immediately by any rule of proportion the following query, viz: If the intense heat of heavenly fire will make a musician bald headed, what would be necessary to make an individual red headed?

The critic's reference to the gentleman's sore throat, as also his remark about the shoes of another, are too contemptible to deserve even a passing notice, were those remarks not in perfect accord with the entire article. And even I notice that the critic's prejudice of profession comes to the surface; and it shows his want of principle and lack of judgment by saying: "The originator was observed in an etherealized ecstasy of soul to produce from his vest pocket a small phial and to regale himself with a sugar-coated pill of the one hundred and forty-four thousanth potency," etc. I wonder if "X" has any idea of what is meant by etherealized ecstasy of soul? Will you be so obliging, next time you criticise an Italian ballad, as to come down into the simple sphere occupied by the husbandman and laborer, and tell us, in simple language, what you mean, instead of culling the most abstruse adjectives from our dictionaries to perplex our simple minds? If "X" is honest in his criticism, he is certainly to be pitied for his lack of judgment. Why should he consider himself especially deputed to criticise at all? And even granting him that privilege, why does he hold in contempt those who have had the management of the entertainment?

The entire article is palpably a personal attack, for some reason, and its author acts in his writing as if he had been superseded in something by those of more talent and genius. Probably while his genius was "scintillating along his back," theirs was "corruscating" around their gentlemanly brows; while the critic's "magnetic flashes of genius were passing along his spinal cord and brachial nerves," theirs was acting and working. This critic undoubtedly belongs to that particular class of whom a few can be found in every society, who will do nothing themselves and are angry with everybody who does. Z.

Thespian.

We hope the young men who have undertaken to organize a Young Men's Debating Club will devote their energies to make it a success. The innumerable benefits to be derived from the Society are so self-evident as to encourage its success, and a town that can boast so many young men who are in every way able to render valuable assistance in the effort, should have a well organized Thespian Club. The debate, a portion of which we listened to a few nights since, was very ably conducted and showed plainly that a little effort may make the Club an institution which, aside from the benefits that would accrue to its members, would also soon become a place where many people would take pleasure in going to spend an evening. Let the young men take an interest in the move and make it a success.

Appointments by the Secretary of State-elect.

D. M. Burns, Secretary of State-elect, has determined to make the following appointments: Deputy Secretary of State, Thomas H. Reynolds, of San Francisco (ex-County Clerk of that city); Clerks, George Gale and H. C. Gamble, of Sacramento, Fred. R. Danforth, of Oroville, and James C. Harlan, of Woodland; Janitor, E. Craft, of Woodland; Engineer, Walter Drew, of Sacramento; Fireman, James Wyckoff, of Yolo county; Watchmen, Thos. Jones, Daniel Brown and D. B. Stewart, of Sacramento; Porters, L. Callisch, of Sacramento, and —— Bowers, of San Francisco; Gas man, F. A. Carter, of Sacramento.

Library of Universal Knowledge.

We have received from the publishers, American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y., vol. 3 of the extremely cheap edition of the very useful and exhaustive work, "being a reprint of the last (1879) Edinburg and London edition of Chambers' Encyclopædia; a dictionary of universal knowledge for the people, with very large additions upon topics of special inteiest to American readers." The whole work will embrace twenty volumes and will be issued in rapid succession. Vol. 4 is now ready for delivery. The 20 volumes complete will cost only $10. This work contains the largest amount of information ever issued from the press for the same amount of money.

M. E. Church Festival at Madison.

To the public and friends of the M. E. Church of Madison, we would announce that the members of the Church are preparing a Festival to be held on the evening of the 18th instant, which all are invited to attend.

Miss Milligan, of Oakland, who is residing with us, has kindly proffered the use of a piano and will furnish music for the occasion. A Post-office, fish pond, prize cake, and various other novelties will be presented.

Supper will be served to those desiring the same. Come one! come all! and aid in a good cause and also enjoy yourselves.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[*Star (*) Notices under this head will be charged for, per line, at the rate of 10 cents for the first, and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.*]

Frosty nights and foggy mornings are now the order of the day.

There are over 500 pupils attending the Woodland Public School.

C. W. Proctor has returned to Woodland, where he says he intends to remain through the winter.

"Lend me your tobacco and cigarette papers, I have a match;" and it was his first year in College.

Porter & Co. recently received a car load of oil which was shipped direct from the manufactory in the East.

For fine Holiday Goods go to George W. Greene's. A large and fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Rings, Silver and Plated Ware, etc., very cheap. *

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to a grand masquerade ball at Colusa, Dec. 31st, under the management of Jesse L. Walton and S. R. Hart.

We publish in this issue, entire, the Report of the Drainage Commission, which, as Yolo County is embraced in the District, will be interesting to many of our readers.

The Library Magazine of select foreign literature is to be increased to 192 pages monthly, and the type enlarged for the year 1880. American Book Exchange, New York. $1.00 a year.

On Tuesday, a man whose name we learn is Jeans, received a severe cut on the left wrist while using an axe. The wound bled profusely but he was immediately taken to a drug store where he received medical treatment.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is the best known remedy for Coughs and Colds; for sale at Whittemore & Higginson's Drug Store. *

George Lambert and Marion Milsap, both energetic young men, have engaged in business in Madison. If enterprise and capital are the only prerequisites to success, they have a bright future in store.

R. Pattleton of Colusa challenges any man to walk a distance of 100 miles without food, drink or sleep, for a purse of $100. Make it a thousand miles for six bits, and we will accept the challenge.

We notice that in many counties the county officers are resigning their offices, the resignations to take effect on the first Monday in January. This is done in order to avoid dispute about the commencement of terms.

A gentleman writing from the East asks us if wild oats are cultivated in California? Oh yes, wild oats are cultivated here quite extensively, and judging from the State Prison report, it is evident that they yield well, also.

The New Year's Ball to be given by the Turners will be an exceedingly enjoyable affair as the preparations would indicate. *

The able and celebrated lecturer, Rev. Father J. A. Rooney, is announced in another column to lecture in the Catholic Church in this place Dec. 23d. His subject is an extremely interesting one and we are quite sure will be ably handled.

Our enterprising grocer, C. B. Culver, has as fine a stock of groceries as ever offered to the people of Woodland. His large variety and moderate prices challenge the public patronage. We call especial attention to his new ad. in to-day's issue.

The public will be pleased to learn, from a star notice in these columns, that a public entertainment is proposed by the Professors and students of Hesperian College, to take place next Monday night. Literary and musical entertainments always please.

A. Nickelsburg & Bro. say they don't "sell out," but are selling goods cheaper than those who pretend to sell out. *

Thursday afternoon a little son of James Harron, of Washington, but 18 months old, was out where his brother was chopping wood, and placed his right hand on a block just as the hatchet was descending, the consequence being that two of his fingers were cut off.

The closing examinations for the term will take place at the College during the present week. Prof. Grant will give a lecture on Chemistry, with experiments, on Thursday night, in the Chapel. On Friday night the students will give a literary entertainment in the Chapel. All are invited to attend.

Now is the proper time to select Christmas presents, as by choosing them early you have a greater variety to select from. G. C. St. Louis has just opened a large assortment of Christmas novelties, either useful, ornamental or amusing, such as the young folks will delight in during the holidays.

Holiday Presents.—Celluloid Goods, Handsome Perfume Cases, Toilet Sets, also a choice line of miscellaneous Books, Autograph and Photograph Albums, and Russia leather goods at Elston's Drug Store. *

We have just been informed of the death of Samuel H. Allen, one of the most prominent ranchers of Grand Island. His brother, David Allen, who died about one year ago, was a former resident of Sutter county, where he was engaged in the stock business.

The last issues of the *Sentinel* and *Cause*, of Red Bluff, contain nothing but billingsgate and slang, in which the editors amuse themselves by exchanging hard names. Come neighbors, let up; we know you are both truthful gentlemen and what you say is nothing but facts; so what's the use of repeating it so often.

Now, as the barren canopied old bachelor meditatingly turns over the leaves of the almanac and notes the near approach of leap-year, a gentle smile of fond expectancy plays over his bacheloric brow, and you can almost hear him murmur, "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this last chance event." And they all do it.

Go and examine those pretty plain dress goods at 10 cents a yard at A. Nickelsburg & Bros. *

Why doesn't some one kill that Vallejo *Chronicle* fellow? Hear him! "We know of a Vallejo man who has lived with his wife ten years." And then in the same column he insinuatingly asserts, "Vallejo girls snore in three different languages." Such talk may do for Vallejo. Vallejo girls are green, anyway, and none of them are much on the muscular; but if that man lived in Woodland he couldn't take out a life insurance policy in any Company we know of for over 75 cents.

A tramp walked into one of our shoe stores the other day and bought a pair of boots which were valued at $5. In payment he gave the boot dealer a $20 gold note, and not having the requisite change the merchant stepped into an adjoining store and had the note changed, receiving four five dollar pieces. After the tramp had received his change and departed it was discovered that the gold note was a counterfeit, which of course the boot dealer had to make good. Now the question is how much is he out on the swindle?

An exchange thinks the prettiest definition of a gentleman is that given by a young lady, which is as follows: "A gentleman is a human being combining woman's tenderness with man's courage." That may do very well in a general sense, but just at that auspicious moment in the life of every benedict when he arrives at the question which practically decides his worldly destinies, or two years later when he is dancing the can-can around the kitchen, keeping time with the lively strokes of the broom-stick—a man is most likely at that particular point in life's drama to think those characteristics might be reversed without any serious result to the gentleman.

If you want strictly pure Cream of Tartar, you can get it at Whittemore & Higginson's Drug Store. *

The Dresbach case proceeds slowly in the County Court.

Cohosh and Tar, for Coughs and Colds, at Elston's Drug Store. *

D. M. Burns, now a resident of Sacramento, is paying Woodland a visit.

The stock of Messrs. Hoyt & Adams was sold at auction sale on Saturday.

C. F. Zastrow has sold his place in the Western part of town to James Viers for $1,800.

A fine lot of Brackets, Frames, Wall Pockets, etc., at Greene's Jewelry and Stationery Store. *

We have received the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, John Jay Knox, to Congress.

A Washington dispatch says Congressman Berry is just recovering from a serious attack of chills and fever.

J. H. Duffy, of Sacramento, has been appointed Deputy District Attorney to prosecute cases at Washington.

The Board of Trustees publish a Resolution of Intention to open Court street, running parallel with Main street.

The graveling of Main street is progressing rapidly. At the present rate the work will be completed in a short time.

Mrs. Pitts Stephens has been lecturing in Cacheville where she succeeded in organizing a lodge of the I. O. G. T.

Stratton & Storms' "Professor" Cigars, only $4 a hundred, at St. Louis' Variety Store. *

If you want to know who the enterprising business men of Woodland are, just glance over our advertising columns. They tell.

Don't forget Professor Grant's lecture on chemistry, with experiments, at the College Chapel, this (Thursday) evening. Free to all.

The fog was so dense on Tuesday in some parts of the county that farmers were obliged to stop sowing wheat—they couldn't see the flags.

We are told by stockmen that feed in the mountains is making rapid growth and that sheep will soon fare splendidly on green grass.

A correspondent says the wife of B. B. Glasscock, of Colusa, and Senator-elect of that District, is lying in a critical condtion through an attack of fever.

"Sappy" is now rusticating in the sanitary regions of Capay, where he is engaged in reducing mountain oak into stove wood, out of which he realizes $8 per day.

If a young man undertakes to escort a couple of young ladies to the theatre and abandons them at the front door, what line of business can he be said to be in?

A note from Hungry Hollow informs us that the wheat in that section has come up nicely and that the farmers entertain the most sanguine hopes for a large crop.

"Pine Tree Tar Troches," for all affections of the Throat, at Elston's Drug Store. *

It is announced that the turnpike road between Washington and Davisville, by way of the Tule House, is again passable. Duck hunters will be especially glad to hear it.

We have received a pamphlet published by the Consulate General at New York, containing the Law of Immigration of the Republic of Guatemala, Central America.

The City Trustees are talking of furnishing the Fire Company with a team for their engine, during the winter season while the streets are in such a muddy condition.

Work was commenced on Thursday in graveling Main street. It will probably be some time before the work is completed, as the street is a mile in length and the process is very slow.

Serious exceptions are taken by some of the participants to the strictures in the *Standard* upon the late Musical Festival; and certain of them desire to know if the "rude persons" referred to meant them.

Nickelsburg is selling goods cheaper than any other house in town. *

During the month of November the through passenger travel on the Central Pacific Railroad was as follows: Arrived in California, 3,407; departed from California, 2,220; making the net gain in population, 1,187.

We have the initiatory number of *Fitzgerald's Daily Sentinel*, published in Sacramento. It is an infantile sheet and fails to give ample apology for its debut. Sacramento has already all the journals it needs.

Wm. Ogden, one of the participants in the shooting scrape at Colusa some time since, is rapidly recovering from his injuries. Gill, the other party, is lying in a very critical condition, with little hopes of recovery.

Perfumery and Toilet articles for the holidays at Whittemore & Higginson's. *

Warrant Cole, of Blacks, who is an excellent gentleman notwithstanding his Republican convictions, was in Woodland last week and subscribed for the DEMOCRAT before leaving, as he wanted good reading during the Winter.

The Third Congressional District will comprise the Third Federal Census District. As the compensation for the position of Supervisor with all its labors and responsibilities, is only $500, there will not be many competent persons who want it.

Greene has a large and well selected stock of Books, fine Stationery, Albums, Fancy Goods, etc., suitable for Christmas presents for old and young. Come and see me. *

From the Willows *Journal* we learn that Milt. Tilden, who was extensively known in this community, where he had made many friends during his residence, is now confined in the Napa Insane Asylum. He had lately been residing at Willows and left that place to visit friends in Napa and while there lost his mind. His friends here will hope for his speedy recovery.

Socks at four bits a dozen at Nickelsburg's Pioneer Store. *

People residing in the vicinity of Madison and Capay complain of the roads through the adobe districts, which are at this time almost impassable. With Cache Creek running a distance of not exceeding a mile from the main county road, it is thought that the said road ought to be graded and graveled and made substantial for all kinds of weather. This road is perhaps traveled more than any other one road in the county.

Read the advertisement of the Grand Promenade Concert to come off at Washington Hall Monday night for the benefit of the College—to enable the Faculty to have a lithographic view of the institution in the forthcoming County History. So old, so prominent and so honored a building should certainly be represented in that work. Remember, too, that each person producing a ticket will be presented with one of the lithographic views.

We regret to chronicle the unexpected demise of the Solano *Republican*, a journal which we regarded as one of our most valuable exchanges. As a newspaper it was able, enterprising and all that a town like Suisun could wish. The proprietors take to themselves the blame for their misfortune, from their course in deserting the Republican party to espouse the cause of the W. P. C. The *Herald* has accomplished the grand object of its birth.

Some of that fine old Peach and Apple Brandy at Elston's Drug Store. *

We cannot but smile, says an exchange, when a man tells us he cannot take his local paper because he wants a San Francisco paper. He might as well say he cannot afford bread because he intends having sponge cake. Meanwhile he has to ask his neighbors about the local news and notices, and the local paper goes on building up his place of business and serving his convenience without his support. This is not manly, and we say without hesitation that there is something out of joint with the man who does not support his local paper.

Our stores are "booming" with holiday goods.

Mr. John Webber is lying ill and in a critical condition from reumatism of the heart.

Those of our farmers who are at work turning over the soil say that the ground never was in better condition.

The first rehearsal of the "Sorcerer" at Central Hall Tuesday night went off nicely. The practice is to be kept up regularly and promptly.

The Knights Landing Amateur Club will present to the people of Woodland, at Central Hall, next Saturday night, the popular drama "Among the Breakers," and we trust Woodland will give them a rousing benefit.

Governor Irwin has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of —— Bineto, who is accused of having murdered Ogena Reges at the town of Nashville, El Dorado county, on the 3d of last November. Also a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person who murdered Charles Hallen in Sacramento county on the 28th of last month.

Our former townsman, Wag., ought to be happy. He is in a country where a dry weather prophet would either be hanged or sent to the insane asylum. This is the way he speaks of the Oregon mists: "The California papers are giving the measurement of their rainfall by the one hundredths of an inch. We measure by the foot, and have just about as many feet as they have inches."

Latest Pinafore.

[Composed for the Great S. F. Auction Store.]

I'm Called Little Buttercup.

I'm called little But-ter-cup, dear little But-ter-cup,
Tho' I could never tell why;
But still I'm called But-ter-cup, poor little But-ter-cup,
Sweet little But-ter-cup, I.
I've been out shopping, and I say without stopping,
That all should do likewise;
Christmas is coming, and people are running
For goods to make happy wives.
The place I most treasure, I tell you with pleasure,
For it beats any place here around;
The name of the store, where goods are much lower,
At the bottom of this will be found.
The place I most treasure, I tell you with pleasure,
For it beats any place here around,
The name of the store where goods are much lower,
At the bottom of this will be found.

The Great San Francisco Auction Store.
* next to Woodland Bank, Woodland, Cal.

Raffle.

John Moore has decided to raffle off a collection of valuable articles, among which is a splendid organ, in perfect condition. The conditions of the raffle are that the highest number thrown with dice takes the organ, the next highest two beautiful bird cages, the third highest a fine silver watch, the lowest a meershaum pipe, and the next lowest a guitar. The articles are all in good condition and can be seen at Moore's saloon. 100 tickets will be sold at $2.00 each. The raffle is to take place on Christmas if the tickets are sold by that time.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunner of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.

"X" Reviewed.

The article by our correspondent "Z," reviewing the criticisms of "X," in the *Standard*, we are sure will receive the approval of the public. The DEMOCRAT desires to foster and aid in building up every worthy and legitimate enterprise and to assist everything that will in any way enhance the improvement and enjoyment of our citizens. The verdict of the public is generally correct, and everybody knows what that is in this case. We say, let us have more musical festivals; and if those who get them up and take part in them do the best they can—do well, as they did on these late occasions—we shall approve and encourage and aid them all in our power. Let us have more of the same sort if we can get them.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Dec. 15th, 1879.

Amerine, Martin	Murry, Mrs C S
Brown, John	Myres, Rosie
Bartlett, B B	Payne, Miles C
Cole, Prudie (2)	Patten, J S
Cole, W E	Parmer, Jennie
Cook, Wm T	Shan, A G
Davenport, Mrs R A	Gist, Henry
Fellows, G W (2)	Walgamot, Joe (2)
Goetschins, John M	Walgamot, Nora
Lewis, J. T.	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

BORN.

In Woodland, Dec. 7th, 1879, to the wife of Geo. W. Myrick, a Son.

In Woodland, Dec. 7th, 1879, to the wife of B. F. Bumbaugh, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

In San Jose, Dec. 7th, 1879, by Rev. D. E. Bushnell, Miss Olive A. Dexter, of Woodland, to Mr. George Keaton, of San Jose.

DIED.

Near Woodland, December 10th, 1879, Mrs. Isyphena Amensia Sharp, aged 36 years and 8 months.

Suicide.

A distinguished Scientist once said: "No man with a strong, healthy stomach ever committed suicide," yet many suffer the torments of the damned with dyspepsia, when a single bottle of DR. MINTIE'S ENGLISH DANDELION LIVER AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS will give relief, and, if persisted in, cure the worst case of this distressing trouble. This pill cures torpid liver, billiousness, sallow complexion, foul breath, sick headache, heartburn, pain in the side and back, removes pimples from the face, regulates the bowels, is sugar-coated and guaranteed purely vegetable. It acts directly on the coating of the stomach and on the liver; is suited to any climate, wet or dry weather. Beware of imitation; genuine has cut of lion on outside wrapper. Price, 50 cents. Sold by ELSTON & WHITE, druggist. no24dw

How to Save Money.

Instead of going to a doctor, if you have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, pain in the back and loins, smarting, inflammation, calculi, brickdust deposit, or any trouble of the kidneys or bladder, buy a bottle of DR. MINTIE'S NEPHRETICUM, the great *Buchu Compound*. It is the best prescription ever compounded for these troubles. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale druggists, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the market.*" Woodward, druggist, Portland Oregon, says: "Everybody speaks highly of it." Childs, druggist, Portland, says: "Sold lots of it; it always does the work." Many have been cured of obstinate kidney complaints after the doctors gave them up. Sold by Elston and White.

Any One Suffering

With exhausted vitality, or from the effects of youthful follies or excesses in mature years, can be thoroughly and quickly cured by using the great English remedy, "Sir Astley Cooper's VITAL RESTORATIVE." It is not an excitant, but an honest cure.

Price, $3 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10, and can be obtained of A. E. Mintie, M. D., 11 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Announcement

......TO THE......

People of Yolo and Neighboring Counties:

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.

HAS PURCHASED OF

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.

......THE......

DEPOT LUMBER YARD AT WOODLAND,

And has re-stocked it with a

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

......OF......

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

......AND......

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, FINE HAIR, PLASTER, CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

......AND......

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

Yards at Woodland, Willows, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO

deldw

DALE & CO., 185 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

OUR STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, GAMES, Baskets & Bird Cages

Is Now Complete

AND AT PRICES THAT

Will Not Allow Anyone

—TO—

UNDERSELL US!

oc30dw

DALE & CO., 185 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

The Finest Stock

—OF—

Fall & Winter GOODS

Ever Exhibited in Woodland you will find

—AT THE—

Farmers & Mechanics' STORE,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting, Etc., Etc.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED FOR CASH!

☞ Call and examine for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARMAK & LEVY.

no22dw PROPRIETORS.

SELLING OUT

AT COST

FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS,

A FINE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, PLUSHES

In all the New Shades,

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

ETC., ETC.

BUSINESS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

de10dw MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

—AT—

THE EUROPEAN BAZAR

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

MRS. P. HAFKY has returned from San Francisco, where she purchased a large stock of HOLIDAY GOODS which have just arrived from Europe. The stock consists of all kinds of

Toys, Nuts and Candies, Cigars and Tobacco,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Prices.

Large Quantities at Reduced Rates.

Give her a call before Christmas. deldw

KALO MEDA, TOYS,

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

—ALSO,—

Nuts and Fresh Candies

DAILY!

THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO!

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

GUNS, PISTOLS & AMMUNITION,

—AT—

St. Louis' Variety Store.

☞ Sole Agent for KALO MEDA in Yolo County. My goods having been purchased from Manufacturers direct before the rise, will be sold for **LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

de4w1m GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

Now is the Time

TO O[illegible] A

GREAT BAR AIN!

Dr. Ray's Fine Property

IN WOODLAND FOR SALE!

Either as a whole or subdivided to suit customers!

SEVEN ACRES

Four acres in Alfalfa, one acre in Bearing Almonds—six years old, two acres in Fruit Trees and Vines,

TWO NICE HARD-FINISHED HOUSES,

Four good Wells of Water, also Hydrant Water; a good and commodious NEW BARN with large yard attached;

Brings a Monthly Rental of about $50.

For terms apply to J. K. SMITH, Woodland, or to DR. D. RAY, Modesto.

Oct. 30th, 1879. oc30wtf

Commissioner's Sale.

ANNA YULE, SUBSTITUTED IN THE place and stead of WILLIAM YULE, Plaintiff, vs. J. H. MURPHY and LUCINDA A. FLANDERS, Executor and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM FLANDERS, deceased, substituted in the place and stead of WILLIAM FLANDERS, Defendants, and E. O. ENTRICAN, Administrator of the Estate of KEZIAH M. WEED, deceased, substituted in the place and stead of KEZIAH M. WEED, Intervenor.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento, on the Twentieth day of November, A.D. 1879, upon a Judgment and Decree of Foreclosure duly rendered and entered in the above entitled action in said District Court, on the First day of November, A.D. 1879, I am commanded to sell at public auction the following described real property situated in the County of Yolo, State of California, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of Section Eleven in Township No. Nine North, Range No. Three East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; running thence East eleven chains and forty links; thence North ten chains and thirty-nine links; thence North 49° 20′, East sixteen chains; thence North 10° 40′, East sixty-seven chains and thirty-two links to the River bank; thence up the River bank North 35° 20′, West twenty-nine chains; thence North 30°, West five chains and seventy-five links, to the corner of Swamp and Overflowed Land Survey No. 334; thence leaving the River, South 11° West fifty chains; thence South 70° 40′, West twenty-eight chains and fifty-two links; thence South fifty-seven chains and thirteen links; thence East twenty chains to the place of beginning; all in Township No. Nine North, Range No. Three East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, containing Three Hundred and Sixty-four 65-100 acres of land.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SATURDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1879, at One o'clock P.M. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California, in obedience to said order and decree, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for gold coin of the United States, the said real estate above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy Plaintiff's judgment, with interest and costs.

Woodland, November 27th, A. D. 1879.

W. C. VAN FLEET, Commissioner.

P. DUNLAP & J. H. MCKUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. no27wtd

Assessment Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Roll of Lisbon Reclamation District, No. 307, has been placed in my hands, and that the assessments are now due. Assessments not paid on or before the EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, will be delinquent, and will be turned over to the District Attorney for collection.

A. C. KEAN,

de11wtd Treasurer of Yolo County.

Especial Notice to those Compelled to Eat.

J. I. EATON has just received a Large and Complete Stock of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

He has the best assortment of GLASS and QUEENSWARE in Woodland. It is the best and cheapest place to buy Confectionery in town.

Everything bought before the rise, and will be sold at a living profit only.

Corner Main and Third Streets,

Opposite the Masonic Hall.

oc28dw1m

J. K. SMITH, UNDERTAKER,

OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.

Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. noldw

MONEY TO LOAN

In Sums of $10.000 and Under,

AT REDUCED INTEREST,

Upon Real Estate Security. For information apply to the

oc19dw1m **SACRAMENTO BANK.**

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE

AND LOAN AGENCY

......OF......

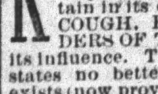
GEORGE D. FISKE.

Money to Loan at Low Rates of Interest.

Agency of Sacramento Savings Bank.

de5dw

MR. CHARLES LUNN,



The well known **Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer,** is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.

☞ Orders may be left at this office.

no4dw

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES! The Great British Remedy. There is unquestionably no other remedy so certain in its effects. ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, BRONCHITIS, and DISORDERS OF THE THROAT alike yield to its influence. The highest medical testimony states no better cure for these complaints exists (now proved by over half a century's experience.) They contain no opium, morphia or any violent drug. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London, Britain, are sold by all druggists. Agents for the Pacific Coast, REDINGTON & CO., and LANGLY & CO., San Francisco. de1ldw

BARLEY GRINDING OPP. TACKNEY House, Woodland. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders left at the Tackney House will be promptly attended to.

no5dw THOMAS J. JEANS.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879.

Blossoms.

They met while yet the year was young,
And 'mid the blossoming boughs they sung,
Like other birds, their tale of love.

Like other birds they wandered free
In tender shade of bush or tree,
Or sunlight of the sky above.

They wandered free, and loved the dawn,
Brushed with their wings the dews at morn,
And innocently sped the days.

Like other birds, when autumn came,
Sure it could never be the same,
They went alone their separate ways,

With half a smile and half a sigh,
When, as the winter hours go by,
Comes, like a melody's refrain,

A scent of blossoms, softly flung,
They murmur, "When the year was young
'Twas sweet. 'Twill never come again."

—PHILIP O. SULLIVAN, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Audubon and the Eccentric Naturalist.

"What an old-looking fellow!" said I to myself, as, while walking by the river, I observed a man landing from a boat, with what I thought a bundle of dried clover on his back. "How the boatmen stare at him! Sure he must be an original." He ascended with a rapid step, and, approaching me, asked if I could point out the house in which Mr. Audubon resided. "Why, I am the man," said I, "and will gladly lead you to my dwelling."

The traveler rubbed his hands together with delight, and, drawing a letter from his pocket, handed it to me without any remark. I broke the seal, and read as follows: "My dear Audubon, I send you an odd fish, which you may prove to be undescribed, and hope you will do so in your next letter. Believe me always your friend, B."

With all the simplicity of a backwoodsman I asked the bearer where the odd fish was, when M. de T. (for, kind reader, the individual in my presence was none else than that renowned naturalist) smiled, rubbed his hands, and with the greatest good humor, said, "I am that odd fish, I presume, Mr. Audubon." I felt confounded, and blushed, but contrived to stammer out an apology.

We soon reached the house, when I presented my learned guest to my family, and was ordering a servant to go to the boat for M. de T.'s luggage, when he told me he had none but what he brought on his back. He then loosened the pack of weeds which had first drawn my attention. The ladies were a little surprised, but I checked their critical glances; for the moment the naturalist pulled off his shoes, and while engaged in drawing his stockings, not up, but down, in order to cover the holes about the heels, he told us, in the gayest mood imaginable, that he had walked a great distance and had only taken a passage on board the *ark*, to be put on this shore, and that he was sorry his apparel had suffered so much from his late journey. Clean clothes were offered, but he would not accept them; and it was with evident reluctance that he performed the lavations usual on such occasions, before he sat down to dinner.

At table, however, his agreeable conversation made us all forget his singular appearance; and, indeed, it was only as we strolled in the garden that his attire struck me as exceedingly remarkable; a long loose coat of yellow nankeen, much the worse of the many rubs it had got in its time, and stained all over with the juice of plants, hung loosely about him, like a sack; a waistcoat of the same, with enormous pockets, and buttoned up to the chin, reached below over a pair of tight pantaloons, the lower parts of which were buttoned down to the ankle; his beard was as long as I have known my own to be during some of my peregrinations, and his lank black hair hung loosely over his shoulders; his forehead was so broad and prominent, that any tyro in phrenology would instantly have pronounced it the residence of a mind of strong powers; his words impressed an assurance of rigid truth, and, as he directed the conversation to the study of the natural sciences, I listened to him with as much delight as Telemachus could have listened to Mentor. He had come to visit me, he said, expressly for the purpose of seeing my drawings, having been told that my representations of birds were accompanied with those of shrubs and plants, and he was desirous of knowing whether I might chance to have in my collection any with which he was unacquainted. I observed some degree of impatience in his request to be allowed to see what I had. We returned to the house, when I opened my portfolios, and laid them before him.

He chanced to turn over the drawing of a plant quite new to him. After inspecting it closely he shook his head, and told me no such plant existed in nature; for, kind reader, M. de T., although a highly scientific man, was suspicious to a fault, and believed such plants only to exist as he had himself seen, or such as, having been discovered of old, had, according to Father Melebranche's expression, acquired a "venerable beard." I told my guest that it was common in the immediate neighborhood, and that I should show it him on the morrow. "And why to-morrow, Mr. Audubon? Let us go now." We did so; and on reaching the bank of the river, I pointed to the plant. M. de T. I thought had gone mad; he plucked the plants one after another, danced, hugged me in his arms, and exultingly told me that he had got not merely a new species, but a new genus. When we returned home the naturalist opened the bundle which he had brought on his back, and took a journal, rendered waterproof by a leather case, together with a small parcel of linen, examined the new plant, and wrote its description. The examination of my drawings then went on. You would be pleased, kind reader, with his criticisms, which were of the greatest advantage to me, for, being well acquainted with books, as well as with nature, he was well fitted to give me advice. It was summer, and the heat was so great that the windows were all open. The light of the candle attracted many insects, among which was observed a large species of scarabeus. I caught one, and, aware of his inclination to believe only what he should himself see, I showed him the insect, and assured him it was so strong that it could crawl on the table with the candlestick on its back. "I should like to see the experiment made, Mr. Audubon," he replied. It was accordingly made, and the insect moved about, dragging its burden, so as to make the candlestick change its position, as if by magic, until coming upon the edge of the table, it dropped upon the floor, took to wing, and made its escape.

When it waxed late, I showed him to the apartment intended for him during his stay, and endeavored to render him comfortable, leaving him writing materials in abundance. I was indeed heartily glad to have a naturalist under my roof. We had all retired to rest; every person, I imagined, in deep slumber save myself, when, of a sudden, I heard a great uproar in the naturalist's room. I got up, reached the place in a few moments, and opened the door, when to my astonishment, I saw my guest running about the room naked, holding the handle of my favorite violin, the body of which he had battered to pieces against the walls, in attempting to kill the bats which had entered by the open window, probably attracted by the insects flying around his candle. I stood amazed, but he continued jumping, and running round and round, until he was fairly exhausted, when he begged me to procure one of the animals for him, as he felt convinced they belonged to "a new species." Although I was convinced of the contrary, I took up the bow of my demolished cremona, and administering a smart tap to each of the bats, as it came up, soon got specimens enough. The war ended, I again bade him good night, but could not help observing the state of the room; it was strewed with plants, which it would seem he had arranged into groups, but which were now scattered about in confusion. "Never mind, Mr. Audubon," quoth the eccentric naturalist, "never mind, I'll soon arrange them again. I have the bats, and that's enough!"

Several days passed, during which we followed our several occupations; M. de T. searched the woods for plants, and for birds. He also followed the margin of the Ohio, and picked up many shells, which he greatly extolled. With us, I told him, they were gathered into heaps, to be converted into lime. "Lime! Mr. Audubon, why, they are worth a guinea apiece in any part of Europe. M. de T. remained with us for three weeks, and collected multitudes of plants, shells, bats, and fishes. We were perfectly reconciled to his oddities; and finding him a most agreeable and intelligent companion, hoped that his sojourn might be of long duration. But, one evening when tea was prepared, and we expected him to join the family, he was nowhere to be found. his grasses, and other valuables, were all removed from his room. The night was spent in searching for him in the neighborhood. No eccentric naturalist could be discovered. Whether he had perished in a swamp, or had been devoured by a bear or a garfish, or had taken to his heels, were matters of conjecture; nor was it until some weeks after, that a letter from him, thanking us for our attention, assured me of his safety.

Scotch Courtship.

A shy young man of Scotland for fourteen years had wooed the lassie of his heart. One night Jamie—for that was the young man's name—called to see Jennie, and there was a terrible look about the eyes, just as there is sometimes when they've made up their mind to pop the question. And Jamie came in and sat down by the fire just as he had done every Tuesday and Friday night for fourteen years, and he talked of the weather, and the cattle, and the crops, and the stock market I was going to say—but no they didn't talk about that; and finally Jamie said:

"I've known you a long time."

"Yes, Jamie," said she.

"And—I've thought I'd always like to know you, Jennie."

"Y-e-s Jamie."

"And so I've bought—a lot—Jennie."

"Y-e-s—J-a-m-i-e."

"So—that—when—"

"Yes—Jamie—yes."

"We're dead we can lay our bones together."

The fool had gone and bought a lot in a graveyard, but Jennie was not discouraged. She knew her man well—after fourteen years she ought to—and so she said gently:

"Jamie."

"Yes, Jennie."

"Don't you think 'twould be better to lay our bones together while we're yet alive?"

WHO WOULDN'T BE AN EDITOR.—One of the beauties and charms of an editor's life is in his dead-heading it on all occasions. No one who has never tasted of the sweets of that bliss can begin to take in its glory and its happiness. He does $100 worth of advertising for a railroad, gets a "pass" for a year, and rides $25 worth; and then he is looked upon as a dead-head, or a half-blown dead beat. He "puffs" a theater or concert troupe $10 worth and gets $1 in "complimentaries" and is thus passed in "free." If the hall is crowded he is begrudged the room he occupies—for if his complimentaries were paying-tickets the troupe would be so much in pocket. He blows and puffs a church festival free to any desired extent, and does the poster printing at half rates, and rarely gets a "thank you" for it. It goes in as part of his duty as an editor. He does more work gratuitously for the town and community than all the rest of the population put together, and gets cursed for it all, in many instances, where a man who donates a dollar for the Fourth of July, base ball club or church, is gratefully remembered. Oh, it is a sweet thing to be an editor. He passes "free," you know.—*DeWitt Observer*.

The editor of London *Truth* offered a prize of two guineas for the best conundrum. About a thousand, good, bad and indifferent, were sent in for competition. This one got the prize: "Why is a man who is reading the most expensive of daily papers like that paper itself? Because he is behind the Times." Here are several more that were sent in:—"Why is the Prince of Wales, musing upon his mother's government, like a rainbow? Because it's a sun's (son's) reflection upon a steady rain (reign)" "Why does a high-minded man object to slippers? Because they are a pair of low shuffling fellows, without any elevation of sole."

Samples of hard-wood lumber made from common wheat straw have lately been exhibited in Illinois. The wood has all the polish and finish of the hardest black walnut and mahogany.

Forgot the Little Formality of Payment.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes:

I was reminded to-day of an anecdote of Samuel Carter Hall, spiritualist, teetotaler and editor of the *Art Journal*, which I am tempted to relate, inasmuch as, to the best of my belief, the story has not yet appeared in print. Mr. Hall is the greatest adept at humbugging young artists out of examples of their work that ever lived. His house in Holland street is a treasure-house of art gems—gifts from the artists in consideration of gushing notices in the *Art Journal*. Every now and then Mr. Hall has a sale of his effects; but, nevertheless, the abode remains worthy of a visit by reason of the treasures which it contains. Many years ago, when Frith was budding into fame, he was "induced" by Samuel Carter Hall to paint something for the said S. C. H's collection, "worth £50." That was the stipulation, but it is almost unnecessary to observe that the picture, when it was finished, was worth a sum more like £250. There was a trifling circumstance in connection with the transaction which will appear presently. In the fullness of time, Mr. Hall parted with the picture. In no wise abashed at having done so, he, with a delicacy of feeling for which he is remarkable, said to the artist:

"By the way, you remember that picture which you painted for me for £50?"

"Yes," Frith replied.

"Well, I sold it the other day for £1,250."

"You did, eh?"

"Yes,"

"Ah—for £50. You remember, of course, that I never had the £50?"

"Ah! Well, never mind that, my boy," replied the unblushing Samuel. "*you deserve it!*"

Nonentities.

We are told that it is deemed necessary, among the Zulus, that every individual should have some bodily ailment, about which he boasts to his neighbors; and here, in civilized America, there are many people of this way of thinking, as every fashionable physician will tell you. I say "fashionable," because hypochondriacs are generally wealthy enough to indulge their whim, instead of being obliged to leave it at the work-bench or washboard; and upon their folly the favored physician fattens. When, after an hour or two's waiting, they are ushered into the sanctum of the oracle, they receive a soothing lecture upon the desirableness of avoiding over-exertion and keeping the mind amused; they are advised to take moderate exercise, much fresh air, and plenty of wholesome food; an agreeable tour is suggested; and, altogether, the patients are recommended to make their lives as pleasant as possible, without overtaxing their energies. "Let your life be enjoyable, let your life be long," is the pith of the charming doctor's advice. Can it be a matter of wonder that he is at the top of his profession? Combined with his excellent suggestions is a consoling assurance that there are no symptoms at present of any organic disease, and that none are to be anticipated unless the patient is imprudent, in which case the doctor will not answer for the consequences. The patient goes away, quite satisfied that he is an interesting invalid, while the doctor laughs at him for a poor creature, and awaits his next patron. Well, the world teems with hobbies!

A DISMAYED BRIDEGROOM.—Reports conveyed in private letters have reached the city that the son of a wealthy gentleman has been caught at his own game. We do not publish the names of the parties because we have no positive information on the subject. The tale goes that the aforesaid young man procured a license from the ordinary, and boarded the boat for Burlington. On the same boat was a pretty girl, and the young man proposed they should marry. The ceremony was performed by a passenger, and the young couple stopped at Burlington, taking a room and registering as Mr. and Mrs. ——. The following day the young man said that the marriage was a mock one, and of course they were not married. The girl contended that they were, and the man who performed the ceremony was hunted up, and to the utter dismay of the bridegroom he learned that this man was in full a magistrate. The young man left for the north where, we understand, he is awaiting a settlement of the difficulty. This serves the gay deceiver right, and either a snug sum will have to be handed over for satisfaction, or he will have to quietly put his neck in the matrimonial yoke.

EDISON is not dead, neither has he gone to Europe, or to Congress; in fact, no such calamity has befallen him. It may be news to many people to know that he is working at the electric light. His "backers" have been recently investigating the progress of the light and had an interview the other day with the noted inventor. "How does it come on?" inquired one of the party. "It keeps coming," said Edison; "in fact, it has come. I have demonstrated to myself and to my friends that I have accomplished all I ever expected to in this matter. I have supplied six electric lights from one horse-power. These cost me just about one-third as much as three similar gas-burners will cost gas manufacturers. I claim that this solves the question." Mr. Edison then explained the generator to the company, and said he had "got it pretty near right," but there was a good deal to be done yet in computing and establishing proportions so as to construct all parts of the complicated machinery so correctly that the work need not be done over again.—*Detroit Press*.

HOW TO MAKE COLOGNE WATER.—To make a better article of Cologne than that which is usually bought, thoroughly dissolve a fluid drachm of the oils of bergamot, orange and rosemary, with a half drachm of neroli and a pint of rectified spirits. As good as can be made out of cologne itself, however, is also prepared simply by mixing with one pint of rectified spirits, two fluid drachms each of the oils of bergamot and lemon, one of the oil of orange, and half as much as that of rosemary, together with three-quarters of a drachm of neroli and four drops each of the essences of ambergris and musk. If this is subsequently distilled, it makes what may be called a perfect cologne, but it becomes exceedingly fine by being kept tightly stopped for two or three months to ripen and mellow before use.—*Chemist*.

Irish Match-Making.

While the landlady was at work, two old men strolled in for refreshment. One of them evidently was a small farmer. He wore a hat pulled down over his eyes, and appeared occupied by a matter of some weight. Talking to him earnestly and in a low tone, his companion, an old fellow with a shabby hat, shiny breeches, and much-worn shoes, looked about him with cunning eyes for the most retired nook, and pulling out an old stool, said:

"Sit ye there, man, and we'll have a pint and a talk."

The colorless potheen was served them, and each drank a tumblerful of it as if it had been water.

"Now, man," said the smaller and older of the two, "why not make a match between them? He is a smart lad, and she is a fine girl, God bless her! Just say what you will give her, and we have done with it before the game is out."

"Well," said the farmer, after pulling and cracking all his fingers, "I have no thought of being mean. I will give her a cabin, a quarter acre of land, with the potatoes tilled and brought to the door."

There was silence on the other side.

"I will give her a fine feather-bed."

"Very good, very good," said he with the cunning eyes. "We'll have another pint." They were served with the fiery liquid, and smacking their lips over it, declared it the best.

"The players must be near through."

The farmer, staring in the bottom of the cup, added, "I will give her fifteen pounds in gold."

A short quick laugh from his companion was the response: "That's very good, man; you are doing well, God bless you!"

"Her mother will give her the best of petticoats—and that is about all."

"And enough it is, if her mother would not forget the old silver beads, so that she can prepare her soul for heaven when the end comes."

"What, then," said the other, a little defiantly, "has your boy got?"

Drawing his stool closer, and fixing his little gray eyes on the old man, he said, "Sorra a ha'penny; but he's a good lad for all that, and can knock as much work out of a day as any boy in the country, and in a fight can bate anybody that stands before him."

"It isn't a fighting man I want for my daughter," responded the farmer, testily; "there's little good comes of it."

"Well, well, he need not do that same, but he's good for it if wantin'."

"I'll not stand for money, as he's a nate, tidy boy;" the farmer was somewhat mollified. "I'll buy him a boat, and he can knock his living out of it."

"Long life to ye! Shall it be next Thursday? I'll stop to-night to see the priest and have it all ready."

To my horror, the farmer now called for another pint, with which they sealed their bargain.—J. L. CLOUD, in *Harper's Magazine*.

POOR GRAMMAR BETRAYED HIM.—Prof. Thomas, recently connected with Butler University, was noted chiefly for his exactness in the use of vernacular. One night he was awakened at an unseemly hour by discordant sounds of midnight revelry from the direction of a student's bedroom. Dressing himself hastily he hurried down the hall, and, after a few knocks on the bolted door to enforce silence, he called out, "Hi, you fellows in there! Can't you make less noise?"

"Who's out there?" was the response.

"It's me."

"Who are you?"

"Professor Thomas."

"You're a liar. You can't fool us, Thomas would have said, 'It is I.' Come on, boys, just once more." And the strains of "Landlord, fill the flowing bowl!" resounded through the house till daylight. The affair was never alluded to by the Professor.—*Evening Auburnian*.

SLEEP.—In a recent work on "Sleep," Dr. Mortimer Granville objects without reserve to the use of narcotics in order to produce it. They produce not sleep, but a counterpart of it. When a man says "I will take a sleeping draught in order to get a quiet night," he speaks in parables. What he really says is, "I will poison myself a little, just enough to make me unconscious, or slightly paralyze my nerve centers, not enough to kill." He declares that if people troubled with sleeplessness would resolutely set themselves to forming the habit of going to sleep at a particular time, in a particular way, they will do more to procure regular sleep than by any other artifice. It is not so much matter what a person does to produce sleep, but he should do precisely the same thing, in the same way, at the same time, and under, nearly as possible, the same conditions, night after night, for a considerable period, say three or four weeks at least.—*Detroit Free Press*.

HOW TO MAKE A RUG.—A good and quick way to make a mat to cover up some of the shabby places in your carpet, and to wonderfully brighten your room: Take all the bits of woolen cloth that are not large enough for anything else; cut them in rounds, or have them of uniform size; string them on strong wrapping cord, the different colors on separate cords; have ready a square of old rag carpet, or any bit of carpet, (though rag is the best, being heavy, and not given to turning up), sew your work on this very firmly. Geometrical designs and lines are the best patterns to follow, the floral are usually so unsatisfactory and much harder to do. Work the design first; fill in with gray or black, and, if you wish, you may ornament the edge with pinked out scallops, of any bright pieces of cloth. Trim off all the rough edges nicely.—*The Housekeeper*.

A VALUABLE TRUST.—Queen Victoria leaves to the care of servants, when she goes away from home, $9,000,000 worth of royal plate in her castle of Windsor, which includes a gold service for 140 persons, ordered by George IV.; of shield formed of snuff boxes, worth $45,000; thirty dozen plates, worth $50,000; an Indian peacock of precious stones, valued at $150,000, and Tippoo's footstool, a tiger's head with a solid ingot of gold for its tongue.

One of the reasons why the negroes are so anxious to get to Kansas is the fact that watermelons sell there for a dollar a wagon load.

The secret which is never told is the only one that is absolutely safe.

Influence of Mind Over Body.

Crosse had been bitten severely by a cat, which, on the same day, died from hydrophobia. He seems resolutely to have dismissed from his mind the fears which must naturally have been suggested by these circumstances. Had he yielded to them, as most men would, he might not improbably have succumbed within a few days or weeks to an attack of mind-created hydrophobia—so to describe the fatal ailment which ere now has been known to kill persons who had been bitten by animals perfectly free from rabies. Three months passed, during which Crosse enjoyed his usual health. At the end of that time, however, he felt one morning a severe pain in his arm, accompanied by severe thirst. He called for water, but "at the instant," he says, "that I was about to raise the tumbler to my lips a strong spasm shot across my throat; immediately the terrible conviction came to my mind that I was about to fall a victim to hydrophobia, the consequence of the bite I had received from the cat. The agony of mind I endured for one hour is indescribable; the contemplation of such a horrible death—death from hydrophobia—was almost insupportable. The pain, which had first commenced in my hand, passed up to the elbow, and from thence to the shoulder, threatening to extend. I felt all human aid was useless, and I believed that I must die. At length I began to reflect upon my condition. I said to myself, 'Either I shall die or I shall not; if I do, it will only be a similar fate which many have suffered, and many more must suffer, and I must bear it like a man; if, on the other hand, there is any hope of my life, my only chance is in summoning my utmost resolution, defying the attack, and exerting every effort of my mind.' Accordingly, feeling that physical as well as mental exertion was necessary, I took my gun, shouldered it, and went out for the purpose of shooting, my arm aching the while intolerably. I met with no sport, but walked the whole afternoon, exerting at every step I went a strong mental effort against the disease. When I returned to the house I was decidedly better; I was able to eat some dinner, and drank water as usual. The next morning the aching pain had gone down to my elbow, the following day it went down to my wrist, and the third day left me altogether. I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Kinglake, and he said he certainly considered I had an attack of hydrophobia, which would possibly have proved fatal had I not struggled against it by a strong effort of mind."

Politeness to Children.

Scores of times in a day a child is told in a short, authoritative way to do or not to do such little things as we ask at the hands of older people as favors, graciously, and with deference to their choice. "Would you be so kind as to close that window?" "May I trouble you for that cricket?" "If you may be as comfortable in this chair as in that, I would like to change places with you." "Oh, excuse me, but your head is between me and the light; could you see as well if you moved a little?" "Would it hinder you too long if you stopped at the store for me? I would be very much obliged if you would." "Pray do not let me crowd you," etc. In most people's speech, we find as synonyms for these polite phrases: "Shut that window down, this minute." "Bring me that cricket." "I want that chair—get up; you can sit in this." "Don't you see that you are right in my light? Move along." "I want you to leave off playing and go right down to the store for me." "Don't crowd so. Can't you see that there is not enough room for two people here?" and so on.

On the other hand, let a child ask for anything without saying "please," receive anything without saying "thank you," sit still in the most comfortable seat without offering to give it up, or press its own preference for a particular book, chair or apple, to the inconvenience of an elder, and what an outcry we have: "Such rudeness!" "Such an ill-mannered child!" "His parents must have neglected him strangely." Not at all; they have been telling him a great many times every day not to do these precise things which you dislike. But they themselves have been all the while doing these very things to him.

A CENTIPEDE'S DEADLY CLAWS.—Several Mexicans were in camp at the mouth of Memphis creek, Utah Territory, and were lying about the fire, when one of them, Telstore Crucas, saw a large centipede, fully nine inches long, traveling slowly over his leg. Knowing that the least motion would make it sink its deadly claws into his skin, without moving his leg he got out his revolver, and waited until the beast had almost reached his knee, when slowly putting the mouth of the pistol to his head he pulled and the centipede was gone. But a centipede's claws are quicker than gunpowder, and Crucas began to cramp in a few minutes, the track of the reptile along his leg turned a brownish yellow, and the place where it was killed swelled up frightfully. Crucas rapidly grew worse, and in a little over four hours afterward died in great agony. But the most singular part of the story is that the bullet from Crucas's pistol cut a small nick in the fore-leg of a mule that was tethered near by, and at daylight next morning the mule was also dead, with his leg so swollen that the skin had burst in several places.—*Canon County Vigilante*.

THE WICKED DEACON.—In a flourishing young city of Michigan, lives a worthy man who has had the misfortune to be a widower three times, and is now living with his fourth wife, who has two boys by her first marriage. These have been taught to call the stepfather "pa." While entertaining company at tea, a few evenings since, an aggravated case of divorce became the topic of conversation. A lady expressed herself emphatically against divorces, quoting several passages of Scripture, and concluded with this: "And St. Paul says, he that putteth away his wife commits a grievous sin."

At this, the oldest boy, having duly filled his stomach, suddenly took in the whole subject by saying: "Why, pa has put away three or four on 'em, and he's a deacon too!"

That will do for Michigan.

For the protection of iron exposed to the weather from rust, a varnish composed as follows is recommended: One hundred parts of mercury, 10 parts of tin, 20 parts of green vitriol, 120 parts of water and 15 parts of hydrochloric acid of 1.2 specific gravity.

Cuba and Spain.

Cuba remembers no time when the home government, while promising reforms and justice, did not in the end break its word either by the appointment of time-serving courtiers to authority, or drawing the sword on ill-disguised pretexts of insurrection. From the very beginning of Spanish rule, the Island has not enjoyed the full benefit of colonial privileges under the "Laws of the Indies." The early governors' will was absolute, and even after the sugar and coffee of Cuba found a regular place in the markets of the world, and money and African slaves began to pour in, the government at Madrid was deaf to all agitations for independence or annexation to the United States or reforms. Much was promised, but Spanish promises are only kept when convenient.

It is therefore natural that the agitation in Madrid in favor of emancipation of the slaves is regarded on this side of the water with great suspicion. That the government had actually drawn up a bill, and that it had been read in the Spanish Senate by the Minister of the Colonies, who took the ground in his speech that "slavery was contrary to the laws of nature, and could no longer be maintained in a civilized world," was announced by cable last week, and must be taken as evidence of a profound change in Spanish public opinion during the past few years. Since the eloquent appeals for liberty by Senor Castelar, his popularity, his death sentence, his escape to Switzerland, his return to power and the founding of a Republican party in Spain, the old-time absolutism of the "upper classes" has not been so uncompromising. The success of the Republic in France, likewise, has given prestige to the liberal cause; while the bloody and expensive war in Cuba opened the hearts as well as the minds of the nation to a reasonable solution of the Cuban question.

In Cuba, also, while the war proceeded most desperately, and much sentiment was expended on "bleeding liberty," the clouds seem to be breaking away. General Martinez de Campos, while hurling his 30,000 soldiers mercilessly upon the broken but devoted lines of the insurgents, exhibited such consideration for his prisoners of war and the people of the surrendering provinces, that he rapidly gained the confidence of all classes. This is said of him by one on the ground:

"Humane, generous, gentlemanly, he promises neither pardon nor oblivion; he offers liberty. He says that his word is sacred, and pledges it; and worn out by fatigue and discouragement, the enemy at last surrenders, and he captures the good will of all."

A conqueror of this stripe can do incalculable good, both in modifying the home policy and preventing local estrangements. The cry of the ultra-radical party in Spain that it should be an immediate emancipation is echoed to some extent in America—more particularly in the United States. The Cubans are disposed to accept the situation. This latter fact is most significant. Five years of so is a very proper concession for the Cubans to make to a home government so disposed to make amends for the past, but unable on account of an empty treasury to bring it all about in one day.

How He Was Cured of Swearing.

John came in and inquired whether dinner was ready, and was told it was not.

"Well, why in the devil isn't it?" said he.

"Because," she coolly replied, "the wood was so——wet that the fire would not burn."

"Why, Mary, what is the matter with you? Are you crazy, or have you been drinking?"

"Neither," she said, and quietly proceeded to put on the dinner.

The beef didn't melt like butter between the teeth—it rather resisted all attempts at mastication, like so much India rubber; and John finally blurted out:

"What makes this——beef so infernal tough?"

Mary looked up archly, and replied:

"Well, John, I suppose you went down to the butcher's and, without knowing the difference, picked out a piece of some——old stag that hadn't been fed for a month."

John jumped up, looked at his wife in dismay, and wanted to know what such language from her lips meant.

"It means this, John; you are the head of the family, and just as long as you think it manly to swear in my presence I intend to do the same! If you don't like to hear it you know how to prevent it."

The cure was radical, and to this day Mary has never been compelled to administer another dose of Dr. N——'s prescription.

TOLLING THE BELL.—The following anecdote of a wittty Methodist minister is told by the *Western Advocate*:

In an inland circuit church the religious interest had declined, until, at the advent of an unpopular preacher, it became impossible to obtain a congregation. The minister, however, went to the chapel at the appointed hour of service; but one morning even the sexton failed to appear.

What to do? To retire without some effort were cowardice. To pray were weakness. After a moment of thought, the preacher advanced to the bell-rope, and after ringing the usual peal, began to toll.

The villagers, unaware of a death in the community, hastened, one by one, to inquire the name of the deceased. In answer to their repeated questions, the preacher gravely replied, as he continued to toll,—

"The church is dead. I am ringing its knell."

The next Sabbath a congregation assembled, and the funeral of the dead church was never held.

The watch which General Washington had made in London for Widow Martha Custis, and presented to her just before their marriage, has been added to the collection of relics at Washington's Headquarters in Newburg. Mrs. Washington wore the watch several years, and then gave it to a favorite niece, who in turn gave it to her son. This gentleman, a Virginia planter, found himself so poor at the end of the civil war that he was obliged to sell the heirloom. The case of the watch is of gold inlaid with white enamel. Over each figure on the dial, beginning with "I," is a letter, altogether forming the name "Martha Custis."

Tea is as often adulterated as wine, and the detection of the spurious kind is as difficult as in the case of wine.

Personal.

Richard III. died aged 32 years.

Henry Ward Beecher is 65 years of age.

Gambetta is said to pay his cook $4,000 a year.

Lord Beaconsfield never forgets a favor or a friend.

Mr. Moody weighs 240 pounds, being both tall and stout.

Gen. Tom Thumb is 45 years old and weighs seventy-five pounds.

Gen. Beauregard is the receiver of a large bank in New Orleans.

It is rumored in London that Mr. Gladstone is about to lend his aid to the establishment of a branch of the Old Catholic Sect in that city.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "When I die I would rather be buried at Indianapolis, the scene of my early labors, than anywhere else on earth."

The religious papers are again discussing Mr. Emerson's orthodoxy, Mr. Bronson Alcott having said at Andover that he is "in the full sense a Christian theist."

General Loring, ex-officer of the ex-Khedive, has in his ten years Egyptian service, it is said, acquired a comfortable fortune. His annual salary was $10,000 in gold.

Synd Abdulla Khan, the most accomplished English scholar the Mahometan community of India has yet produced, has just died in an Indian city where he was head master of a school. He used to be professor of Hindustani in the University of London.

Three sons of the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, are now living in Sumner county, Kansas. They recently appeared at the United States Land Office, in Wichita, in a contest in which one of them was a defendant and the other was a witness. They are said to be enterprising business men.

Prince Bismarck, though no sportsman, has magnificent forests full of game attached to his country seat of Varzin. His sons spend much of their time in shooting there. Two telegraph wires connect Varzin with Berlin, and a clerk is specially detailed to attend to the Chancellor's dispatches at his country home.

The late Dr. Le Moyne has left by his will about $30,000 to each of his three sons, and $20,000 to each of his five daughters. Of course, this will takes no account of the large sums which he gave to various educational institutions; the doctor was as clever in money-making as he was emphatic in his opinions.

Chief Justice Waite, who is one of the most conscientious of men, is also one of the most well-contented. As a working lawyer he could never endure to plead a cause of the justice of which he was not fully assured—any doubts in that direction were sure to make him ill at ease. In his present position he has no doubts to dread, and has been heard to remark with a half-merry satisfaction upon the comfort of "always being on the right side."

Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld, the wife of Theodore D. Weld, and of the earliest of American abolitionists, was buried recently at Hyde Park, Mass. The present generation may perhaps need to be reminded that Angelina and Sarah Grimke were two of the most energetic speakers and writers in the Anti-Slavery ranks. They were the daughters of Judge John F. Grimke, of the South Carolina Supreme Court, and when their father died and his estate was divided, they took their part of the property in slaves, with the intention of freeing them. Mrs. Weld and her sister, in these later days, were very active in helping the freedmen.

About Women.

The two Misses Longfellow are among the lady students at Harvard.

Moncure D. Conway writes that George Eliot is finding in continued literary work the chief solace of her sorrow.

Queen Victoria is sufficiently natural and womanly to inquire of a lady of honor who made her dress and how much it cost.

Miss Lily Bunce, daughter of the editor of *Appleton's Journal*, painted her own wedding dress in a design of lilies of the valley and shaded grasses.

The Duchess of Montrose can milk a cow, and recently demonstrated the fact to the admiration of the men in her husband's racing stable, who were less learned in farmyard arts than she. The English society poets are sharpening their quills to do honor to the act.

Mlle. Verra Sassulitch, the Russian heroine, is said to have just had a wondrous piece of good fortune. A wealthy old merchant of Yamboy, who lately died, leaving no near relative, bequeathed his whole fortune of 600,000 roubles to her, in pity for her suffering and admiration of her bravery.

The employment of women in the telegraph service in France on a large scale has now begun in Paris, where two hundred and forty girls are undergoing an apprenticeship for three months on trial. They are cheaper than men, getting only $200 a year, whereas men get $300 and $400. The girls are not expected to do night work.

The disproportion of women to men in criminal records is strikingly exemplified in some statistics published by the Italian Government. During the past year the courts sentenced 41,555 persons, of whom 37,000 were men, and only 3,555 women, and the police assizes condemned 7,544 men, and only 384 women.

A worthy lady who has recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday can be seen any evening at her house in Mechanicsville, New York, baking griddle cakes for her grandchildren, and going about her work as cheerfully as any girl of sixteen plans embroidery. Five years ago her daughter died, leaving seven children without a mother's care. The aged grandmother at once filled the gap.

The Queen of Italy is reported to have said: "I must tell the truth—I prefer English novels to all others. Though we are not so accustomed to a minute descriptions, they are charming, especially in the description of real family life. I have read with the greatest interest Tennyson's last poem, but my favorite poet is Mrs. Barrett Browning. I used to love her poems when I was a child, and always read them with pleasure when I have time. But, unfortunately for me, who am so fond of reading, I have not so much time at my disposal as I should wish."

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The tax collections for the past week were $77,390.

Patrick Millan hanged himself at Colusa, Tuesday, last, crazed by drink.

The next steamer from China will be the *City of Tokio*, due on or about the 9th instant.

The new military company of colored citizens, Captain John S. Wilkins, numbers about fifty.

The twenty-fifth blossom of the Victoria Regia opened recently at the Golden Gate Park.

The total amount expended on the new City Hall from the commencement to June 30th, 1879, is $3,147,549.

The Chinese are going. The steamer *Gaelic*, which sailed for Hongkong last Saturday, took 640 of them.

The total rain fall for the season is about 7 inches. For the season at corresponding date in 1878, 2.54; in 1887, 2.47.

The Commissioners unanimously appointed Patrick Crowley as Chief of Police. He formerly occupied the same position.

The Champion of the Red Cross, Templar Encampment, a secret temperance order, held their musical entertainment last week.

The number of deaths last week was only 64. Males, 42; females, 22. There were 92 deaths in the corresponding week of last year.

The *Australia*, the last steamer from Sidney, made the trip in 25 days and 22 hours. From Honolulu the time was only 6 days, 22 hours and 43 minutes.

The saloon keepers have fully organized their society with Constitution, by-alws and officers. They are gratified with Mayor Bryant's late veto.

From the proceeds of the Author's Carnival, the Executive Committee have already distributed among the six charitable societies, $18,000—$3,000 to each.

The evening after Desmond, the new sheriff, entered upon his office a banquet was given, at which he was presented with a handsome gold badge, valued at $73, and a very fine pistol.

For the four weeks ending November 4th, there were ten sailings from Sydney and Newcastle for this port, with coal cargoes aggregating 10,188 tons, and one cargo of shale, 1,051 tons.

The "Old Folks" concert in aid of the Ladies' Seaman's Friend Society was a very enjoyable entertainment. The performers were in the quaint costumes of one hundred years ago.

Miss Persis E. Hallick, of New York, a member of the Society of Friends, is visiting in California and will speak at religious meetings. She spoke last Sabbath at the Howard street M. E. Church.

Mayor Bryant, before retiring from office, vetoed the License Order which raised the rate of license to be paid by retail liquor dealers. The veto was on the grounds that the proposed change would be oppressive, taxing industries, &c.

On September 5th Captain O. F. Morse, of the ship *John Bryce*, which arrived in this city, December 7th, from Liverpool, died on board of apoplexy and was buried at sea. Deceased was a native of Thomaston, Me., aged 47 years.

School Superintendent Mann has sent a circular to the Superintendent of Schools of every city in the United States with a population of more than 15,000, in which he asks for particulars concerning the government of the public schools, etc.

The whaling schooner, *Alaska*, from the Arctic sea reports intense cold in Plover Bay. The *Alaska* brings no tidings of the missing whalers, *Mt. Wollaston* and *Vigilant*, and there is little doubt now but that they are imprisoned in the Arctic Ocean.

The crowd which assembled in the Supreme Court room to hear the argument in the case of Stuart vs. Reynolds, in reference to the time when the new officials should enter upon office, was so great that it caused the floor to settle a couple of inches.

Ex-Mayor Bryant, in his valedictory address says: The House of Correction should be abolished as soon as possible. It imposes a burden upon the city and county which should be borne by the State. The prisoners properly belong to the State Prison.

Ann Reed, administratrix of the estate of Owen Reed, has filed suit in the Fourth District Court to recover $30,000 damages from the Market Street Railway Company. He was killed by an accident while in the service of the company.

As may be noticed by news from Hawaii, the Chinese steamer *Ho chung* arrived at Honolulu from Canton with Chinese passengers, and sailed for China again, direct. This was the supposed pioneer of the opposition China line, but she did not come to San Francisco.

The regular monthly statement of the Harbor Commissioners for November, shows receipts amounting to $59,573 27 and disbursements in the sum of $39,030 42. The sum of $20,542 85 was remitted to the State Treasurer for the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

Three irregular sized blocks on the great highway, below the Cliff House, on the beach, have been sold for $21,000. The Long Branch House is included in the sale. The land has a frontage of some 1950 feet on the highway and beach, running from the foot of the high land below the Cliff House, south to and fronting on the park.

The fe[illegible] collected by the County Clerk in the seve[illegible] courts during last month were as follows: Fourth District Court, $438 50; [illegible]; Fifteenth, $326; Nineteenth, Twelfth, $18[illegible]; third, $592; Probate, $1,025; $240; Twenty-[illegible] of Appeals, $54 50; Municipal Cour[illegible], $6; County Court, $1,233; pal Criminal Cou[illegible] $5,100 50. making a total of [illegible]

The Superinten[illegible] of the Industrial School reports for No[illegible]vember: Boys remaining October 31st, 135; comm[illegible]itted, etc., (one voluntarily returned), 26. To[illegible] leave, 3. Number 14; escaped, 14; indefini[illegible] Magdalen Asylum, remaining, 130. Girls in [illegible] Discharged, 4; 79; committed, 5. Total, 84. 79. indefinite leave, 1; remaining,

Princess Sarah Winnemucca, the celebrated female scout of the Bannock W[illegible], delivered another of her able and extraor[illegible]inarily pathetic appeals on behalf of her race. Her audience was much larger than at her first lecture. When Miss Winnemucca conclu[illegible]ded, her brother, Natchez, made a short addres[illegible], after which Indian songs and dances were gi[illegible]ven by Sarah and her people.

At a late meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society, the President, after depicting the misfortunes of Ireland, told of the mission of Hon. Charles S. Parnell to America to collect financial aid for that famine-distressed country, and advised each member to act as a committee of one in soliciting contributions. The members of the Society have already secured $1,000 for this worthy object.

At a late meeting of the striking Cabinet Makers it was ascertained that the executive sessions held by the Co-operative Committee have resulted in the formation of a plan of organization, whereby from $10,000 to $12,000 is expected to be raised for the establishment of a Co-operative Cabinet-making enterprise. According to the proposed scheme, the necessary number of shares, valued at $300 each, will be subscribed. For the first time since the commencement of the strike, the strikers think they see their way clear to satisfactory conclu[illegible]

[illegible] long contest over the question as to [illegible] the old city officials should go out of [illegible] the new enter—whether at the 1st of office an[illegible] or on the 1st of January—was December [illegible]d by the decision of the Supreme finally decid[illegible] of the 1st of December. Ac-Court in favor [illegible] officials were all seated soon cordingly the ne[illegible] of the Court was known. after the decision [illegible]etiring, made a long vale-Mayor Bryant, on r[illegible]yor Kalloch, on taking dictory address. May[illegible]augural. The evil on the chair, gave a long i[illegible] occupancy of the which he dwelt most was [illegible] pointed out the city by the Chinese. He [illegible]oved. way in which they can be rem[illegible]

The "Council on Chinese," a [illegible] branch organization of the Workingmen's Party [illegible] has elected officers. The object of the Associ[illegible]tion is announced to be to devise the best plan [illegible] to get rid of the Chinese. The Council is a subor[illegible] organization of the Board of Ward Presidents. An effort was made at the last meeting to exclu[illegible] reporters. H. H. Smith is reported in the *Call* as making a heated speech in favor of secrecy, and saying that, unless the business is done in secret, the Chinese will never be driven out. He gave a history of the Island of Manilla, where, he said, 225 years ago the natives found it necessary by reason of the oppressive presence of the excessive Chinese population to rise up and slay 30,000 Mongolians, and fifty years afterward to make another onslaught on them, in which they slew 40,000. He said he had been pledged by his Club to but one solemn course. Before the adjournment it was resolved to hold executive sessions hereafter. These, it is presumed, will be with closed doors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Spanish Government is sending thousands of troops to Canada.

There is a proposition in Congress to remove the Ute Indians from Colorado.

Ten millions, in eagles and half-eagles mainly, will be coined this month in Philadelphia.

The workingmen of Switzerland are contemplating emigration as a remedy for their lack of employment.

The steamer *Labrador*, from Europe, brought $1,402,000 in gold, and the *Servia* $475,000 to New York.

The anniversary of the death of John Brown was appropriately celebrated at New York and other cities.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of General Grant in Louisville. He will dine with Watterson.

In the House of Representatives a bill has been introduced to prohibit dress parades of the army on Sabbath days.

Emperor William sent a telegram to the Czar of Russia congratulating him that the attempt to take his life was frustrated.

The weather is very cold in Great Britain and on the Continent. Dispatches from Rome and Madrid report heavy snowfalls.

Congress will raise an inquiry as to the advisability of imposing a tax on the consumption of whisky, instead of on its manufacture.

Vast amounts of gold are coming from Europe. Nearly every ship brings more or less. The *Britannic* the other day brought $1,200,000.

Since the first of January 28,758 German emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, against 21,506 for the corresponding period last year.

Soon after the opening of Congress, resolutions were introduced in both Houses with reference to the Nicaragua Canal project, and favoring it.

It is reported that an effort is being made to induce Congress to grant an appropriation for the conversion of the Wabash and Erie Canal into a ship canal.

Secretary Evarts has telegraphed to the Czar of Russia the President's congratulations on his escape from assassination; so also did the Queen of England.

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Senator Plumb, to make an additional Article of War, prohibiting gambling by officers and soldiers, or in post stores.

The California delegation in Congress have called upon the President and urged haste in the negotiation with China as to the amendment of the Burlingame treaty.

Fears are entertained in New York City in consequence of the sudden disappearance of a San Franciscan, Mr. McCulloch, who had several thousand dollars of money on his person.

Young Wing, the Assistant Chinese Ambassador at Washington, is building a residence in the northwestern part of the city. It is partially Oriental in its style of architecture.

In Troy, New York, a very disastrous fire occurred in which were losses aggregating $350,000. Eighteen hundred employes, 1,500 of whom are girls, are thrown out of employment.

The agitation in Ireland still continues. Thomas Brennan, an agitator, has been arrested for a public speech charged as seditious. He has been ambitious for a length of time to be arrested.

The Secretary of the Interior has to-day decided that the benefits of the timber culture law may be secured by planting cottonwood trees. This decision reverses the former rulings of the Department.

Hereafter sheep exported from the United States to England will not be required to be slaughtered at the place of landing; the restriction in consequence of the foot and mouth disease having been removed.

The leading London newspapers gave the President's Message to their readers on Monday morning. The document must, therefore, have been published in London previous to its actual delivery in Congress.

A dispatch from Ansonia (Conn.) says: A man named Upton returned home drunk, and threw at his wife a lighted lamp, which fell into the cradle and the child was burned to death. The wife, in endeavoring to save the child, was probably fatally burned.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* argues that the only solution of the Mormon question is the immediate adoption of a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting polygamy. This should be done before Utah is admitted as a State.

It is announced that Professor Richard Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer, now in New York, is about to visit San Francisco, en route to Australia. An invitation has been extended the distinguished gentleman to address the Academy of Science while in San Francisco, and the invitation will probably be accepted.

Another attempt upon the life of the Czar of Russia has been made. He was on his way to Moscow when there was an effort to blow up, by powder explosives, the Imperial railroad train in which he was traveling. The explosion, however, did not occur until the train had passed. The second train, containing baggage, was over the powder at the time of the explosion and was partly destroyed.

The seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes was commemorated a few days ago at Boston by a breakfast and reception. President Hayes in reply to a letter of invitation says: Nobody enjoyed his breakfast-table talk, some years ago, more than I did. Seventy years used to seem a great age, but I can't think of Dr. Holmes as growing old. I am sorry I can't enjoy the breakfast with him. May he still live many years, happy himself, and, as he always has done, making others happy.

General Grant is in Chicago again, stopping with his son, Colonel Grant. A correspondent of a Chicago paper gives the following as his latest programme: After fulfilling engagements in eastern cities he and Mrs. Grant will sail for Havana in the latter part of the month. They will remain in Havana part of the winter, thence go to Mexico, and after visiting the principal cities of that country, return to Galveston in April, going direct to Denver from there, and visiting the mining districts, including Leadville.

Among political items the following is peculiar and notable. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, telegraphs to Augusta, as follows: "In relation to Grant and the next President, I have said, and now repeat, that the South might go further and fare worse than to take him. I have said that I entertained for him personally a very high regard and esteem. I have said, and now repeat, that I prefer him to Tilden for President. This is no change of opinion on my part. I am a Democrat of the straightest sect, of the Jeffersonian school."

General Grant may not know more than other distinguished men, but his words spoken have more than ordinary influence. From one of his speeches made at Chicago the other day, the following quotation is telegraph over the country. He said: "I have always believed, and do now believe, that a nation, as well as individuals, that acts from any other principle than what is just and right must receive punishment. The great conflict which we have gone through has been a punishment for national sins—a punishment that was to come sooner or later in some shape, and had to end in great bloodshed. Though that struggle has ended, it has left us a nation, one that is to be preserved, and will last many generations, and gradually work out what may be wrong in it now."

It is thought that the President's recommendation that the greenbacks be retired will meet with little favor among judicious statesmen and financiers. In the United States Senate Carpenter offered a resolution declaring that resumption, the circulation of gold, silver and greenbacks as the lawful money, and the expectation that the finances would not be disturbed by precipitous legislation, had been followed by revived industry and general prosperity; that the successful conduct of business depended [illegible] a stable financial policy, and that there-[illegible] in the opinion of the Senate, any legis-[illegible] during the present session materially [illegible] the existing system of finance, [illegible] inexpedient. Also in the House a [illegible] offered by Gillette declaring [illegible] is not only opposed to any [illegible] volume of United States legal [illegible] on the contrary, is in favor [illegible]eenbacks for National [illegible] it is in favor of free [illegible] of the 412½ grains [illegible] silver dollar.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR.—Since our last review we note a shipment to England of 15,600 barrels. The steamer *City of Panama* sails to-day for Mexico, etc., and takes 6,770 barrels. December promises to bring the business of the six months well up to that of last year, below which it has dragged all the season. The receipts and exports at date show a falling off of about 30,000 barrels. The inward movement for the week has been liberal, and stocks are accumulating under a very light demand for all purposes. Cutting under is rather the rule than the exception at the moment. Some holders, however, are firm for full prices, thinking there must sooner or later come a change for the better.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@4 00; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@$5 00; choice and extra choice, $6 00@$6 62½; Oregon, good to choice, $5 30@$6 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1878.	1879.
Liv. quotations,	9s@9s10d.	10s6d@11s6d.
Freight rates,	40@45s.	65@70s.
Local market,	$1.67½@1.75.	$1.95@2.05

The prices are for spot lots of average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

From yesterday's issue of the San Francisco *Grocer and Country Merchant* we condense as follows regarding supply and demand: From all United States ports, July 1st to November 15th, exports aggregated 107 million bushels. Last year we exported 160 million bushels. We carried over at least 25 million bushels, and the crop this year is 40 million bushels more than last year. This country therefore can furnish 200 million bushels for export. Russia is known to have a full average surplus of 50 million bushels. England's deficit is put at 140 million bushels by the bulls, and that of France at 80 million bushels. The two countries above can fill this and reserve 30 million bushels. Smaller needs of other European nations can be met by Australia, Canada and other small exporting countries. While therefore, we do not say that our surplus may not prove good property as circumstances now are, we think those who sold during the big excitement were the wisest.

During the past week ten ships have got off and as many more have been chartered to take their place. So that we still have over thirty vessels loading. The month promises a good business and we venture to say we shall see full prices paid again about its close. For the past week buyers have been very offish and a strong effort is apparent to break down prices. The rain and the end of the year with its settlements to make induce more desire to sell, and for the moment the bears are on top in the fight, but after the turn of the year with more shipping in we shall see who will win. The eastern and foreign markets are all buoyant.

We quote Superfine, $1.75@1.95; fair to choice milling, $2.00@2 10; shipping, $2 90@2 05.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.—An active outward movement and nothing coming in sent exporters into the market and owners and agents had things their own way. The market reacted and recovered all it had lost. At this writing we have 32 ships chartered and three seeking. These are held for rates they will hardly get. By the end of the month there will be 8½ million centals in wheat and flour gone. There will hardly be more than 2¾ millions surplus left, of which ¾ million centals will be flour and will go mostly by steamer, leaving only two million centals, or 100,000 tons wheat for export from January 1st to June 30th. This is 16,600 tons monthly average, or about 10 cargoes a month. There are 20 ships now fully due. There should be 25 or 30 in before the end of December. The list below shows us how large the aggregate headed this way is beyond the needs of the season.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1879.	39,000	5,600	146,751
1878.	30,445	68,380	92,291

OATS.—There is a fair demand for choice grades, but common to fair are plentiful and neglected.

We quote milling at $1 34@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 30@$1 37½; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 25.

CORN.—During the week receipts aggregate 8,400 sacks. The market is dull at a decline and the outlook is not encouraging.

We quote white at 92½@93; large yellow, 92½@95; small round yellow, 97½@$1 00.

RYE.—There is very little coming in. The market is steady, $1 15@$1 25.

BARLEY.—This market is very quiet under a small movement every way and no speculative demand. Choice of all varieties is held for full prices while common is dull and weak.

We quote feed, 77½@82½; Brewing, 85@$1; Chevalier, 90c@$1 50; for Coast, $1 50@$1 70, for good, to choice bay.

BUCKWHEAT—There is very little demand and the market is dull and weak.

We quote at $1 25@1 35.

MILLSTUFFS.—We quote bran and corn cheaper.

Bran, per ton	$15 00@16 00
Middlings, per ton	21 00@22 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	22 50@23 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	20 00@21 00

HOPS—Nearly everything has been shipped and there is hardly more than 500 bales for sale on the whole coast. The eastern markets are still dull, but stocks here are held for outside prices.

We quote 35@40c.

WOOL.—Receipts for eleven months ending November 30th were 126,495 bales California and 26,010 Oregon against 117,249 and 24,940 bales respectively for the same time last year. Shipments for the week by sail and steamer aggregate 13,231,845 pounds. There is hardly ½ million pounds here unsold and that is held above the market. Quotations are entirely nominal.

Southern, fair to good	17 @18
Southern, choice	19 @20
San Joaquin, fair to good	18 @19
San Joaquin, choice	22 @24
Northern, fair to good	23 @28
Northern, choice	29 @ 30

BUTTER.—Receipts quite balance the demand. The market is weak at lower prices for fresh. Pickled roll is easier and firkin is dull.

CHEESE—Receipts for this week are large. The market is very dull and weak. New make is in.

EGGS.—Western arrivals have been large and California free. The demand is light and the market is quiet and easy.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 27½@—; common to good roll, 20@25c; Cheese, California, 15@17c; Western Cheese, 16@18c ℔ ℔; California Eggs, 35@36c.

POTATOES.—The market is overstocked, dull and weak. Sweet are getting poor and are neglected. Onions are in moderate supply and firm.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 25@30c; reds, 40@70c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, 75@90c; sweet potatoes, 50c@65; Chili garnets, 75@90c; peach blows, ——; onions, red, 30@40c; yellow, 60c@$1 00.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is quiet and steady.

We quote, Alfalfa, $8 50@9 00; wheat, good to prime, $11 50@12 50; wheat, fair to medium, $9 50@10 00; oat, wild, per ton, $7 55@11 50; barley, choice, $11 00@10 00; barley, $7 50@10 00; stock, $7 00@8 00; straw, per bale, $— 40@— 45.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—The whole line is dearer.

We quote, beef, 1st qual, dressed net, ℔ ℔, 5@7c; beef, 2d qual., 5@5½c; beef, 3d qual., 3½@4c; mutton, choice, dressed, ℔ lb., 3½@4c; Hogs, 1st qual., gross, ℔ lb., 3½@3¾c; hogs, 2d qual., 3@3⅝c; hogs, dressed, 5@5½c; veal, small, ℔ lb., 7@7½c.; veal, large, 4½@6; veal, small, 6@8; lamb, Spring, ℔ lb., 6@7c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Receipts are very large and the market is very dull and weak.

Peas, ℔ 100 lbs, $1 50@1 55; Butter, $1 50@$1 55; Lima, $6 00@$6 50; Red, $— 1 00@$1 05½; Pink, 95c@$1 05; Bayos, $1 20@$1 25; Small, white, $1 40@1 50; Dried Peas, $1 00@1 50.

PROVISIONS—Receipts are small and prices at western shipping points have advanced. Hogs in this market are very firm at the advance noted last week. There is little demand at this season, and this alone prevents an advance here. We quote a very firm market.

We quote: California plain Hams, 10@10½; Eastern Canvased C. S. C. Hams, 14@15c, as to brand; California Lard, —@7½c; Eastern do, 10@12½c; California Bacon, 10@10½c; Eastern Bacon, 10@11c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ℔ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ℔ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

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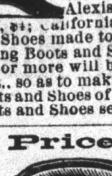
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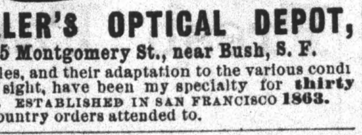
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JOHN SULLIVAN, N. E. cor. Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather BOOTS, at from $8 to $9; California Leather Boots, 6; Gaiters and Alexis Ties, $5 to $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $4; California, $3.50; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering Boots and Shoes to the amount of Twelve Dollars or more will be allowed a reduction of four per cent., so as to make the express charges light. I sell Boots and Shoes of MY OWN MANUFACTURE Only. Boots and Shoes sent C. O. D. Positively one price.

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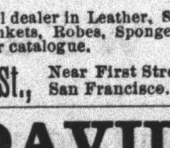
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At Oakland ferry take Omnibus line of Horse Cars to Cor. Howard and Third Sts.

This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for gentlemen and ladies visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all of the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattrass, with an additional hair top mattrass, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Ladies wishing to cook for themselves or families are allowed the free use of a large, public kitchen and dining-room, with dishes. Servants wash the dishes and keep up a constant fire from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Hot and cold baths, a large parlor and reading-room, all free to guests. Price of single rooms per night **50** cents; per week from **$2.50** upwards. **R. HUGHES, Proprietor.**

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REMOVAL. The Concord Carriage Repository

Has removed to No. 46 New Montgomery street, next to Palace Hotel, San Francisco, where a full stock of "**Concord**" Buggies and Wagons, the genuine "Concord Harness" and E. M. Miller & Co's (Quincy Ill.) Buggies and Carriages will be constantly kept on hand. T. S. EASTMAN, Agent.

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GILHAM'S GREEN HOOF AND HEALING OINTMENT

For Collar Galls, Harness Galls, Saddle Galls, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old and Recent Wounds, Brittle Hoofs, Fever in Feet, Founder, Sand Cracks, Quarter Cracks, Scratches or Grease. For Cuts, Burns and all Flesh Wounds on Human Flesh. This Ointment has no equal. ☞ **The only Ointment in the United States that ever received a medal,** For sale and recommended by all Traders, Druggists and Harness Makers. **Main & Winchester,** 214 and 216 Battery St. S. F., Wholesale Agents.

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Daily Stock Report

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Delivered to subscribers in the city at $1 per month Mail Subscribers, one year, $10; six months, $5; three months, $3.

WEEKLY STOCK REPORT,

The great mining, financial and general newspaper of the Pacific Coast. Contains all the mining and other stock transactions complete and the financial news for the week. Subscription: One year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $1.50.

PUBLICATION OFFICE: No. 222 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF HORSES.

At five years of age, a horse has 40 teeth. These are 24 molar or jaw teeth, 12 incisor or front teeth, and 4 tusks or canine teeth,

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between the molars and incisors, usually wanting in the mare. At birth, only the 2 nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old, the incisors are all visible on the

TRY IT AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

first or milk set. Before 3 years, the permanent nippers have come through. At 4 years old, the permanent dividers, next to the nippers, are out. At 5 the mouth is

THE BEST EXTERNAL APPLICATION IN USE.

perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed. At 6, the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the di-

USED BY ALL LEADING TURFMEN.

viders. At 7, the mark has disappeared from the dividers; the next teeth, or corners, are level, though showing no mark. At eight the mark has disappeared from

THE LEADING OINTMENT OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

the corners, and the horse is said to be aged.

Use Gilham's Green Hoof and Healing Ointment.

For sale and recommended by all Traders, Druggists and Harness Makers.

MAIN & WINCHESTER, 214 and 216 Battery St., S. F.

☞ This Ointment was awarded a SILVER MEDAL, at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, 1879.

☞ Clip this out. ☜

A California Book for Horticulturists, Gardeners, Farmers and Ruralists generally.

PACIFIC RURAL HANDBOOK.

Containing a series of brief and practical Essays and Notes on the Culture of Trees, Shrubs, Vegetables and Flowers, adapted to the Pacific Coast. Also, Hints on Farm and Household Economy. Prepared expressly for the publishers of the PACIFIC RURAL PRESS; CHAS. H. SHINN, Author. Purely California book, fresh and interesting to rural readers at home and abroad.

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Chapter II.—IMPROVING THE SOIL.—Whatever is taken from the Soil must be Restored.—We may even Increase the Fertility of Soil. Otherwise Farming would be a Sad Affair.—Thorough Cultivation.—Rotation of Crops.—Wasteful Methods of many California Farmers.—Commercial Manures. Barnyard Manures.—Composting.—Alkali Soils.—Adobe Soils.—Sandy Soils.

Chapter V.—FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS. California's Leading Industry.—Orchards: Where to Plant Them.—Treatment, Pruning, etc.—A List of Fifty Trees for a Family Orchard.—Leading Market, Drying and Canning Varieties.—Their Culture, the Best Kinds Known.

Chapter VIII.—THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Farmers ought to Raise More Vegetables.—Different Ways of Laying out a Garden.—The Combination System.—General Culture and Treatment. The Tools Needed.—Notes on the Best Vegetables.—Birds in the Garden.

Chapter X.—SEEDS, AND SEED PLANTING.—The Way Plants Grow.—Some of the Curious Things about Seeds.—Sowing of Flower Seeds.—Preparation of Soil.—Planting and Covering.—Tree and Shrub Seeds.—The Critical Periods.—Subsequent Treatment.—The Three Enemies.—The Delight of Success.

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PHOSPHATE SOAP



Ladies who have injured the skin by the constant use of cosmetics may do much to restore their faces to that beauty which nature alone can give by constantly using PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Thousands of articles are palmed off on the public which have no genuine merit, but PHOSPHATE SOAP is the result of modern discoveries of celebrated chemists.

If you wish to make your hands soft buy a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and when that is gone you will buy a dozen and recommend your friends to do the same.

PHOSPHATE SOAP costs no more than other good toilet soaps, while its medicinal qualities make it worth ten times its price to every man, woman and child.

Sensible girls avoid cosmetics but use PHOSPHATE SOAP for the toilet because it is fragrant, pure and pleasant.

TESTIMONIALS.

SAN JOSE, September 24, 1879.

To the Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:

It affords me pleasure to say to the public that I have used and prescribed your PHOSPHATE SOAP as a remedy in various forms of cutaneous diseases with the happiest results. I am of the opinion that it is the mildest and most perfect detergent that can be used, either for cleansing the skin and leaving it soft and healthy, or for removing the fetor and corroding influences of sores and ulcerations. I should be sorry to be without it in shaving my face or making my toilet, to say nothing of my good opinion of its remedial qualities.

A. J. SPENCER, M. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27, 1879.

Gentlemen:

I received a package of your soap (Phosphate Soap) and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a toilet soap I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin disease, one of intolerable itching, *Pruritus*, the other an *Eczema*. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,

W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D., 126 O'Farrell St.

To the Standard Soap Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1897.

Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:

The ladies of my household, four in number, unite with me in pronouncing your PHOSPHATE SOAP the best ever tried for toilet use. It is noticeable that while it readily removes impurities from the skin, it also leaves undisturbed the natural oil so essential to the health. It is not too strong language to say that we are delighted with it.

C. M. SAWTELLE, M. D., 120 Capp street.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1879.

Standard Soap Co.—Gents:

I have tried your PHOSPHATE SOAP, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best toilet soap I ever used. My wife has used it and is of the same opinion. I have paid as high as fifty cents per cake for an article in every respect inferior to what you sell for twenty-five cents. HENRY H. LYNCH, 515 Haight street.

We have used the PHOSPHATE SOAP in our practice, for cleaning indolent ulcers, and also skin diseases, pimples and eruptions of the face, so often seen in the young of both sexes, and can heartily recommend it to the public as the most remedial agent of the kind that we have used.—*S. F. Medico-Literary Journal.*

OAKLAND, CAL., Aug. 1, 1879.

Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:

We have been giving your PHOSPHATE SOAP a pretty fair trial, and we like it the best of any soap for toilet use that we have found on this Coast. We have little doubt that it will meet with universal favor. MRS. R. R. JOHNSTON, 1016 Kirkham street.

The genuine merits of PHOSPHATE SOAP and persistent advertising will force every druggist, groceryman and general dealer to order it by the gross sooner or later. Ask for it in every store. The retail price is 25 cents per cake. We wish to sell it only at wholesale, but in case you cannot find it we will send a nice box of three cakes by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 85 cents in stamps.

STANDARD SOAP CO., 204 Sacramento St., S. F.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Of San Francisco will be sent to subscribers, postage or express charges prepaid, at

$7.50 per Year.

THE EXAMINER, Established in 1865, is the leading Democratic organ on the Pacific Coast, and is the City and County official Organ.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER,

A quarto of 56 pages of reading matter, will be sent per mail or express at

$3 per Year.

The Market Reports of the EXAMINER are of the most reliable character and persons engaged in business should give it a trial.

Both papers are conducted so as to make them welcome visitors to the home circle. All advertisements of a certain character are rigidly excluded from their columns.

Families will find under its weekly columns devoted to matters affecting

"THE HOUSE AND FARM"

The most valuable information. The DAILY receives the latest

Telegraphic Dispatches

And the WEEKLY contains the latest received until going to press.

A great struggle is before the Democracy and it behooves the Democrats of the Pacific States to make a gallant fight in the next Presidential contest. Subscribe for the DAILY or WEEKLY EXAMINER.

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11 Kearny St., San Francisco. There are many men from thirty to sixty years of age suffering from general prostration and a weakening of the system which they can not account for. Dr. Spinney will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers. Call or address as above. Send for Dr. Spinney & Co.'s new pamphlet. See Adv't in *S. F. Chronicle*

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, December 18, 1879.

GENERAL ITEMS.

All disorder has disappeared from Hayti.

Peace has been restored in Durango, Mexico.

The Wellington colliers have resumed operations.

Since Sunday 23 inches of snow has fallen at Yreka.

In Upper Silesia 200,000 people are suffering for food.

Considerable damage to property was occasioned at Oakland Tuesday night by an explosion of gas.

Andrew Wyatt, an old pioneer, died at Shasta yesterday.

The new French cable has been landed at Big Loraine, N. B.

Further distress is reported from Hungary, owing to inundations.

Peace is now said to prevail throughout the Republic of Mexico.

Fifteen Generals of the Spanish army have resigned their commands.

At the battle of Pisagua, Peru, 150 allies and 300 Chileans were killed.

Severely cold weather is prevailing throughout British Columbia.

The severe weather continues in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The spinners of Oldham, Eng., demand 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Two steamers collided in Victoria harbor Friday, damaging one seriously.

Army officers generally seem to think that there will be war with the Utes.

The Lincoln Emancipation Group statue was unveiled at Boston on Sunday.

De Lesseps, of the Isthmus canal scheme, has sailed from France to Aspinwall.

Near Lovelock's, Nev., Wednesday night, five Chinamen were burned to death.

The recent rain storm was unprecentedly severe in Siskiyou and Shasta counties.

It is reported that an important discovery of uranium has been made in Colorado.

A new line of steamers is to be established between Havre, France, and New Orleans.

A fire at Red Bluff Saturday night, destroyed four dwelling houses, all insured.

The jury in the case of Silverthorn, on trial for murder at Shasta, failed to agree.

The schooner Champion is missing from Neah Bay, W. T., and is supposed to be lost.

John Copple accidently shot and killed his brother, in Umatilla county, On Friday.

The chapel in London founded by John Wesley was nearly destroyed by fire Sunday.

At New York, next Friday, Nathan Greenfield is to be executed for the murder of his wife.

A London dispatch announces the death of William John Scott, fifth Earl of Portland.

A monument to the Pilgrim Fathers is about to be erected in Central Park, New York.

Brown, the last of the Mendocino outlaws, has been captured and is now in jail at Oroville.

A bark arrived at Victoria from Honolulu inside of twelve days—the quickest trip on record.

Daniel Searls has been sentenced to be hanged at Oswego, N. Y., January 21st, for murder.

Hattie Lucas shot and killed herself at Oakland, Monday, through fear of becoming insane.

A Steamer from Liverpool for Havana capsized and sank at sea, drowning six of the crew.

General Eckert has resigned the Presidency of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

The President has nominated Owen N. Denny, of Oregon, to be Consul-General at Shanghai.

Three persons were instantly killed at Tangier, N. S., Wednesday, by an explosion of dynamite.

King John of Abyssinia is moving forward with the main body of the Abyssinian army and forty guns.

Dudley Haskell has pleaded not guilty in San Francisco to the charge of murdering George Schwartz.

The Kashgar revolt has ended by the final and complete defeat of Hakum Khan, with a loss of 1,000 killed.

The President has nominated James B. Sener, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory.

A Government agent was recently killed in the performance of his duty at Kamloops, B. C., by desperadoes.

The death of Brevet Major Rosecranz, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, is announced from Fort Riley.

The question of old John Brown's participation in the Pottawatomie massacre has been settled in the affirmative.

During September, October and November forty-two cargoes were cleared at Portland, Or., for European ports.

In Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory 200 miles of standard gauge railroad is to be constructed during 1880.

At the city election in Boston yesterday women voted, and the polling places were never before so quiet and orderly.

Chief Ouray agrees to deliver up the Indians engaged in the Meeker massacre, provided they are tried in Washington.

The French Chamber of Deputies has appropriated 5,000 francs for the relief of the existing distress from trade depression.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Secretary McCrary to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

Ouray brought into San Pinos Thursday one of the Indians wanted for trial, and promised to bring the others as soon as possible.

The storm and freshet of the 19th of November and subsequently was the severest ever known at Panama, doing immense damage.

The number of immigrants who have arrived at New York since January is 125,000—an increase of 49,755 over the same period in 1878.

The President has nominated John C. Bradley to be Register of the Land Office at Marysville.

Parnell, Finigan and John Dillon, the Irish agitators, will leave for America on the 20th instant.

Thirty fishing vessels of Gloucester, Mass., were lost during the past year, drowning 240 men, leaving 88 widows and 219 fatherless children.

By a fire at Troy, N. Y., Sunday, property to the amount of $350,000 was destroyed and 1,800 persons, mostly females, were thrown out of employment.

The new Board of Aldermen of Boston will stand nine Democrats to three Republicans, while the latter will have ten majority in the Common Council.

The Republican State Central Committee of California ask by telegraph that the National Committee declare the place on the latter committee held by George C. Gorham vacant, and that a representative Republican be appointed in his stead.

Letter from Cacheville.

CACHEVILLE, Dec. 10th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I trust you will give me a small space in your valuable journal to say a word in regard to this town, as we do not seem to have a correspondent here who will furnish you with the correct news of the town. We have lately been treated to some very interesting lectures by Mrs. Pitts Stevens, the celebrated temperance lecturer. She has succeeded in organizing a lodge of the I. O. G. T., with Rev. H. J. Bland as W. C. T. The lodge promises to be a grand success, and as an article is incorporated into the by laws making the indulgence of "hot lemonades" a violation of the obligation, and excluding from membership two prominent factors in the last lodge organized at this place, it promises to be a most gratifying success.

Most of the young men of Cacheville are notoriously bashful, and our heartless Deputy P. M.; who is leader in the singing school, has adopted measures to prevent them from courting in singing school. Of course this may lead to a foul tragedy at any time.

There came near being a serious accident at the mill in this place a few days since. Jack Barris, an employe at the flouring mills, was caught by one of the belts which carried him to the upper story when some of the machinery gave way, which probably saved him from fatal injury. It was a fortunate escape.

We have now two general merchandise stores in Cacheville, and it is authentically stated that parties from Oakland have decided to open another in the block formerly occupied by White & Hazelton. This of course will give renewed energy to business, and we expect other branches to increase in proportion. It is also rumored that the Cacheville Hotel is about to change hands, and also that the livery stable is to be rebuilt.

Farmers are now pretty generally engaged in the manufacture of sausage, an occupation in which some of our young men exhibit a remarkable understanding—especially the young man who spells his name with an A. R.

Many of our farmers are engaged in plowing and everybody anticipates good crops and lively times. With the earnest request that you will not recognize any more correspondence from that soft brained idiot, ——, I will subside for the present. Yours, etc.,

OLD MAID.

Sub-Irrigation.

As we have received numerous inquiries lately in regard to sub-irrigation, its mode of operating, cost, etc., we will cite the following from the Colusa *Sun* which will give the reader some idea of its operation: "Messrs. Wilson & Brower, who have the Hamilton patent for subirrigation, have made some of the pipe in town this week. It costs less than two cents a foot to put this pipe down, ready for use. The pipe is made in a trench, dug ready to receive it. It is made of common lime, cement and sand, and in a few days gets as hard as stone. The pipe, as it is being made, is perforated, so as to allow the water to leak out, as it were, as it goes along. It is said that it requires only about one-tenth of the water required for surface irrigation. The pipe is laid just deep enough to escape the plow. The process is highly spoken of wherever tested. We think it is one of the best inventions for the State that has ever been made by any resident of the coast. L. F. Moulton has purchased a farm right."

A Correspondent's Views.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Your suggestion a few days since that the Fire Department take steps for better organization is well taken. Everybody who has watched the management of the Company at a fire will agree that they require more practice or drill and some order in operating. It is pleasant to reflect that none of our noble firemen have yet been killed in the euger effort to get to a fire, which can only be accounted for by the presumption that they were at home and did not hear the alarm bell sounded. A good fireman should maintain coolness at all times. It is dangerous to get to a fire before the flames are extinguished. It is also a bad idea to have the Company formed of men residing in town. It is better to select them from the country, as they will not then interfere with the citizens who congregate at the first alarm. The engine ought to be insured in a good Company, and with our firemen well drilled I think Woodland would be comparatively safe. Z.

The "Californian."

Ever since the demise of the *Overland Monthly* we have deeply felt the necessity of a western magazine to fill the vacancy occasioned by its suspension. Without any note of warning the *Californian*, a western monthly magazine, comes fluttering into our sanctum; and a casual inspection of its contents satisfies us that it meets a necessity long needed. We are struck by the modesty of the publishers, as they neglect to give an outline of their mode of procedure, but judging from the initiatory number—for January 1880—now before us, we feel inclined to give the enterprise a hearty endorsement. The pages of the *Californian* seem to be replete with choice literature, and we feel assured that it will be a success in a literary point of view. The yearly subscription is $3; address the A. Roman Publishing Co., No. 522 California street, S. F.

Miss Gertrude Walker.

Who was formerly pianist of the Handel and Haydn Society in this city and has played at a great many concerts here, is now pianist of the Mozart Society of Oakland. Referring to a public Praise Service given by the Society a few evenings since, the Oakland *Daily Times*, in giving a notice of the entertainment, says: "The Society is to be congratulated upon having secured such an accomplished accompanist as Miss Walker, who is one of the finest pianists in the city." When we consider that Oakland is the second city in size in the State, with a population of about 40,000, and is full of good musicians, the above is a very nice compliment, and we feel that Miss Gertie Walker richly deserves it, not only for her musical abilities, but for her many good qualities.

A LADY.

Doesn't Like It.

A lady friend of ours, who was in favor of the Union during the days of secession, and who twice united in matrimony during the war, declares that the DEMOCRAT insulted the Federal Union in suggesting the substitution of a turkey gobbler for the American Eagle. Pshaw! why madam, the thought is sublime; it first occurred to the man who bottled Jove's thunderbolts and subverted the lightning to duties usually accorded to an errand boy or mail pouch. How splendid would be the appearance of a roast turkey painted on a banner with the motto *E Pluribus Unum* added, which might signify that the glorious bird was stuffed with oysters!

Fun in Colusa.

Under the head of "Fun in Colusa," the *Chico Record* gives the following:

A potato race at the rink, on skates, between Henry Westcott, City Marshal, and a man named Price, of Woodland, and Wm. Miller, of Colusa, resulted in favor of Price, Miller falling short one potato, and Westcott falling and breaking his ankle.

If the last mentioned had broken his neck instead of his ankle, we presume the *Record* man would have classed the occurrence under the head of "Popular Amusements."

LOOK AT THIS!

Fine Black Cashmeres at 85c per yard.

The Largest Assortment of Brocaded Trimmings.

Silk Fringes of all shades and styles till you can't rest.

Nice Plain Dress Goods at 10c per yard.

BUSINESS SUITS AT $10.

Men's Cotton Socks at 50c for a whole dozen pairs.

All parties who have priced or purchased our goods this Fall pronounce them

The Cheapest of Any in the County.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF CHILD'S, MISSES & LADIES'

Grey and Black Cloaks & Ulsters

PRICES LOWER THAN ANYBODY'S.

BLANKETS & COMFORTS.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear.

Fresh Family Groceries!

Carpets, Oilcloths, Boots and Shoes.

We have to stop enumerating, as the Editor just asked us if we were going to charter the whole paper, and upon answering in the affirmative, he begged to be excused, as he was obliged to accommodate others.

We therefore invite the Public most courteously to inspect our Entire Stock, in order to be convinced that we always mean what we say.

We are Not "Selling Out,"

Either, but expect to stay in Woodland and UNDERSELL THEM ALL.

PIONEER STORE,

Cor. First and Main Streets, Woodland,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS.

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H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

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MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.



He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

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☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. oclw

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THE GROCER,

—ON THE—

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Is Selling Groceries and Provisions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacramento River will do well to do their trading in Sacramento at

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WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

☞ I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries and will SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. I have

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Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge to the RR. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

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DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

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Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

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Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms over the French Restaurant, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only.

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Have gained for us THE LARGEST TRADE in our line of business in this City.

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